

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 50.

New York and Chicago, February 14, 1914.

No. 7.

## MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION LESS Startling Decrease Shown in Government Statistics

Following its bulletin on the livestock supplies of the country, made public last week, the United States Department of Agriculture this week issues a statement reviewing statistics of meat production and meat consumption in this country in the last 14 years. These figures corroborate the contention long ago made by The National Provisioner in discussing the rise in meat prices, that our meat supplies have decreased while our population has increased.

The government statement shows that meat production has decreased more than 10 per cent. in the last four years, while the population has increased more than 10 per cent. Naturally, this condition has resulted in a decreased meat consumption, which has fallen off  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the past four years. The per capita meat consumption is nearly 25 per cent. less than it was four years ago.

The figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show that while meat production increased 3.1 per cent. between 1900 and 1909, it decreased 10.6 per cent. between 1909 and 1914. Meat consumption increased 10.8 per cent. between 1900 and 1909, but fell off 2.5 per cent. between 1909 and 1914. The per capita meat consumption decreased 7 per cent. between 1900 and 1909, and 24.9 per cent. between 1909 and 1914. Population increased 19.2 per cent. between 1900 and 1909, and 10.6 per cent. additional between 1909 and 1914.

The per capita consumption of meat, including extra edible parts, was 213.4 pounds in 1900, 198.4 pounds in 1909, and 160.3 pounds in 1914. The total consumption was 16,220,000,000 pounds in 1900, 17,966,000,000 pounds in 1909, and, as roughly estimated, 15,810,000,000 pounds in 1914.

The total production of meat, including extra edible parts was 18,053,000,000 pounds in 1900, or 245.5 pounds per capita. What are known as "extra edible parts" are not included in dressed weight. The corresponding figure for 1909 was 19,229,000,000 pounds, or 212.3 per capita; and the estimate for 1914 is 16,675,000,000 pounds, or 169 per capita.

In the nine years from 1900 to 1909 the total meat production, including extra edible parts, increased 576,000,000 pounds, or 3.1 per

cent.; but from 1900 to 1914 the meat production decreased 1,978,000,000 pounds, or 10.6 per cent. The total meat consumption increased between 10.8 per cent. from 1900 to 1909, but from 1900 to 1914 it decreased 2.5 per cent., or 410,000,000 pounds.

The exports of meat decreased 1,170,000,000 pounds, or 48.1 per cent., from 1900 to 1909, and the decrease from 1900 to the fiscal year 1913 was 1,568,146,000 pounds, or 64.5 per cent.

The population increased 19.2 per cent. from 1900 to 1909, and the estimate of increase for 1914 over 1900 is 29.8 per cent.

The bulletin sets forth that the per capita consumption of meat, including the extra edible parts, decreased 7 per cent. from 1900 to 1909, and 24.9 per cent. from 1900 to 1914. It is to be borne in mind that the

references are to fiscal years. The fiscal year 1914 began July 1 of 1913.

Chief Leon M. Estabrook of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture says that the indicated shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is approximately 19.2 per cent., or 8,536,000 head of cattle; 11.6 per cent., or 6,509,000 head of sheep, and 5.2 per cent., or 3,124,000 head of swine. The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is therefore approximately 18,259,000 head, or nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the present total estimated population.

Notwithstanding this tremendous shortage in the number of meat animals in the past four years, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep, and swine on farms January 1 was \$395,487,000 greater than the estimated value of these animals in the census year of 1910.

## DEMAND BETTER INSPECTION OF IMPORT MEAT Meat Producers Want Foreign Stuff Properly Marked

At its recent convention at Denver the American National Livestock Association adopted resolutions protesting against the present method of admitting foreign meats to this country under the new tariff law. They charge that while the animals they market are subjected to both ante mortem and post mortem inspection at point of slaughter, no such requirement is made as to foreign meats.

The charge is made that foreign meats from diseased animals can be admitted under the present rules, and that besides being a lack of protection to the health of consumers, it is unfair to home producers to have to meet such competition. They say the present system of admitting foreign meats cannot possibly shut out diseased meats, and they demand that a system of foreign meat inspection be instituted by Congress which shall require both ante mortem and post mortem inspection at time of slaughter which is as efficient as that in this country.

They also demand that all foreign meats shall be stamped with the name of the country from which they come. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Whereas, Livestock products, and particularly fresh meats, are imported from various countries of the world into the United States, under regulations of the Department of Agriculture and the tariff act now in force; and in some cases our government accepts the inspection certificates of foreign countries; and it is well known that said foreign in-

spection does not prevent diseased animals from being slaughtered; and

Whereas, The inspection by this country of any imported meats at the port of entry could not possibly afford any opportunity to determine whether the animals slaughtered abroad were sound and healthful, and the meat products thereof fit for human consumption; and

Whereas, The livestock producers of this country conduct their business of producing and marketing their livestock subject to both ante mortem and post mortem inspection at the point of slaughter, where all those parts of the animal necessary to enable the inspectors to determine the matter of diseases are inspected, which is not the case with imported meat products; and

Whereas, The importation of meats produced from animals not inspected before they are slaughtered, and which are not inspected after slaughter according to the rules and regulations in force in this country, enables the foreign producer to ship to this country and sell in competition with the home producers in this country; and

Whereas, This is a discrimination in favor of the foreign livestock producer and slaughterer, as against the livestock producer and slaughterer of this country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American National Live Stock Association, in convention assembled, at Denver, Colorado, January 20-22, 1914, that we urge upon Congress an amendment of the tariff act applicable to inspection of imported meats, so as to provide that said meats shall not be imported into the United States, except where ante mortem inspection of animals slaughtered, and post mortem inspection at

the time and place of slaughter, shall have been as efficient as that provided by the meat inspection laws of this country; and that all imported meats or meat products shall be stamped at the port of importation, by the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, as imported meats, showing the country from which imported.

#### TO WIPE OUT ANIMAL DISEASE.

Livestock interests join with the meat trade in a demand upon the farmer that he clean up his farm and check the spread of animal disease which causes such enormous economic loss to the country through condemnations at time of slaughter. The American National Live Stock Association at its recent convention adopted the following resolutions on this subject:

Whereas, At the various slaughtering points in this country there are annually condemned many carcasses and parts of carcasses of cattle, hogs, and sheep, which are infected with tuberculosis, cholera and other diseases, making their flesh unfit for food, and consequently reducing the meat supply of this country; and

Whereas, We believe said diseases among livestock can largely be controlled and prevented, if stockmen would adopt the proper precautions against the spread of the infection, and the federal and state governments would vigorously aid in this work; and we further believe that the Bureau of Animal Industry and the various state sanitary boards are the proper agencies to investigate and disseminate information regarding these diseases and to conduct this work for their eradication; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American National Live Stock Association urges Congress and the various state legislatures to provide adequate funds for the work of eradication of tuberculosis in livestock, cholera in hogs, and other infectious diseases in livestock; and be it further

Resolved, That this association heartily approves the very intelligent and comprehensive work of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, and pledges its support in the carrying on of the work of that commission toward the suppression of tuberculosis in livestock.

#### ENGLAND GETS MORE FOREIGN MEAT.

An indication of increased world meat demand is shown in the receipts of imported meat at British ports. Great Britain relies on Argentina and Australia for an increasingly large proportion of her meat supplies. During the week of January 24 last, for example, total arrivals of fresh beef at British ports were 21,036,700 lbs., compared to 13,477,200 lbs. in the same week of the previous year.

During the same week that England imported 21 million pounds of beef the United States brought in less than 3 million pounds, and yet it was a heavy week for the American trade.

#### LIGHT WEEK OF BEEF IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef at the port of New York during the past week were light. There was no direct boat from South America, and what beef came in was via England. Total arrivals for the week was 3,036 quarters, all chilled beef, compared with 6,372 quarters last week and 5,332 quarters two weeks ago. No foreign mutton or offal came in, except usual European shipments of sausages and casings.

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week?

## EFFECT OF MOTOR TRUCKS ON LIVING COST

### Economies Effectuated in the Hauling of Food Products

By George A. Kissel, President Kissel Motor Car Company.

The expense of distribution is an immensely important item in the cost of living, and the great possibilities of reducing this expense through the use of motor vehicles forms a fascinating and profitable study. Experiences that prove the time and money-saving accomplishments of the power-driven truck multiply in ratio as this comparatively new factor in the business world becomes better understood and more widely adopted. Let us select a few from our correspondence files.

The Carisa fruit ranch in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., is twenty-eight miles from the nearest railroad station and it formerly took ten mules to haul a three-ton load there, the time occupied in the trip being three days. With a three-ton truck the same tonnage is hauled so rapidly that two trips a day can be made when necessary. It is figured that in cost of operation and elimination of waste the truck saves \$70 a day during the marketing season.

A ranchman of Visalia, Cal., tells of hauling 3,420 pounds of grapes to San Francisco, a distance of 315 miles in 31 hours, delivering his load directly to the commission merchant to whom it was billed, thus saving the three additional loading and unloading operations necessary in transporting the consignment by freight.

A creamery at Yuba City, Cal., has a 1,500-pound truck, which replaced three teams in the collection of milk and cream for market. It covers 100 miles every day, making about fifty stops and has reduced the expense over the former horse haulage method to the amount of about \$22 a day.

Two trucks operated by a transportation company at Highland Park, Ill., are doing service worth noting. One of these trucks, a two-ton car, is used under a time contract to deliver a load of fruit in Chicago every morning. The distance is 24½ miles, and the time allowed is two hours. Although the roads are sometimes extremely bad, this truck has never been more than five minutes late, and is usually from twenty minutes to half an hour ahead of time.

A brewing company of New Haven, Conn., offers a successful demonstration of what a motor truck will save in competition with railroads. This company does a great deal of business with the neighboring cities of Bridgeport, Beauford and Ansonia, and formerly were obliged to depend upon railroad freight service for daily delivery in those places. They are now using instead two four-ton trucks, which not only make better time, but deliver the product to the door of the customer. Each truck makes 75 miles daily with 12 to 14 deliveries.

There is a pickle bottling factory located at Silver Lane, Conn. They own farms at Vernon and Rockville where their vegetable product is raised. Thus their haulage considerations start with the transportation of vegetables from farm to factory. The extent of this work may be partially realized when it is known that 10,000,000 pickles are put up from the product of these farms.

This company purchased a three-ton truck which was intended to cover the farm to fac-

tory route, not much additional duty being expected of it. The management soon learned, however, that the truck is a new element in modern industry—that it stands alone in its transit possibilities. They found that it could handle the trade in nearby cities, deliver direct to customers, save time and expense and greatly increase the satisfaction of patrons.

Thus this truck now takes care of the company's business in Northampton, Mass., 30 miles distant, Hartford, Conn., 14 miles, and Bridgeport, 108 miles, and its ground covering ability is not yet exhausted. It is now proposed to send the truck in regular trips to Worcester, Mass., 90 miles away.

F. C. Gould, manager of the company, tells of a record which shows the manner in which this truck has improved upon certain railroad facilities which it supplanted. A shipment of sauer kraut from Rockville to Hartford, 14 miles, was so delayed in transit that its arrival took place eight days from the date of shipment. The truck performs this service with regularity and certainty inside of two hours.

During the harvest period, according to Mr. Gould, his truck actually earned more than \$50 a day in excess of its operating cost. The approximate cost of operation, based upon figures estimating a year of similar average cost on a basis of 300 working days, is \$22.50 a day. This includes 5 per cent. interest on the investment, 20 per cent. depreciation, wages, fuel, repairs, tires and taxes.

#### Use of Truck in Long Hauling.

As an indication of what the truck may be expected to do in cross country traffic when the state highway system becomes perfected, it is only necessary to note what it is doing under the present difficult conditions. With either mud up to its wheel hubs or plowing through heavy snow drifts from eighteen inches to three feet deep, a three-ton truck, loaded to its capacity, made its way from Troy, N. Y., to Pittsfield, Mass.

The truck is owned by a general haulage concern in Troy, and the trip in question was its first. It was undertaken with many misgivings as the route traversed extends over the Lebanon mountains, which includes one steady four-mile climb with grades ranging from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent., besides many other hills. The distance to Pittsfield from Troy is 40 miles.

It is not necessary to go further from Troy than the neighboring city of Albany to pick up a similar experience. A four-ton truck in the service of a trucking and storage company carried an 8,600 pound load from Albany, N. Y., to Great Barrington, Mass. The distance between the two points is 51 miles, and the route covers some of the steepest grades in the Berkshire Hills. The truck made the distance, left its cargo and was back in Albany in less than twelve hours from the starting time.

That the money-saving possibilities of the motor truck are ever-varying is easily appreciated by an examination of individual conditions. A firm of wholesale grocers of Fall River, Mass., has a great deal of haulage

(Concluded on page 21.)



## MEAT SUPPLIES COSTING MORE IN AUSTRALIA

### Widening Demand Causing Rise in Livestock Prices

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia,

January 13, 1914.

The possibility of the demand for livestock in Australia being greater than the supply, on account of the new world's markets opening, is much discussed in the Commonwealth. The season in most parts of the Continent where stock are grown has not been propitious, and in the Northern Territory, from which large supplies of cattle are drawn, the number of calves branded this season has been far below the average. This will affect the situation in a year or two, rather than in the immediate future.

Still, the graziers have a bright outlook, as it is accepted beyond question that the prices for stock are going to be very high. They would have become relatively high under normal conditions in Australia. With the American meat representatives operating in the market, however, the shortage of supplies will be much accentuated.

Says a writer in the last issue of the *Pastoralists' Review*, the official organ of the large graziers: "Everything points to a long spell of very high prices for beef. The graziers have the command of the situation, and there is nothing whatever visible on the horizon to alter that position. It is the same with all lines of livestock. At last the breeder and fatterer are coming into their own. After many years of comparatively low prices, it is almost certain that they are in now for many, many years of real good prices."

In another instance a returning Australian, after visiting Canada and the United States, told the press that the time had come when Australia would not only have to feed America with beef, but when "she would be purveyor of meat to practically the whole world." In ridiculing this statement the same journal remarked: "Australia is now exporting all the available surplus she has, and that is only a very small proportion compared with that from other countries. Her population, which increases gradually, will consume almost as much as any increase of stock would allow of."

#### Livestock Prices Continue to Rise.

The fact is that the price of stock has been steadily increasing for some years, and at present seems likely to take a jump further. Butchers' supplies are purchased through the sale yards, where they are disposed of by auction weekly. In these cases, due to local conditions, fluctuations of market rates may be looked for.

The meat packers sometimes avail themselves of the yards; but the usual way is for them to send out buyers, who purchase direct from the growers of the beef or mutton. Sometimes the stock are bought at so much per head on the ranch, or at the railway. At other times, so much per 100 pounds of beef is given.

It is only a few years since some of the packers were paying as low as 4 cents per pound. In the season just ended the price was as high as 6 cents. The latter price would be as high as lower-class beef can sometimes be bought retail in the shops of

the cities; but the slaughterers get all the by-products, which in these days easily amount to one-third the value of a beast. These facts are mentioned to show the trend towards higher values.

In the sale yards in Brisbane recently some very high prices have been secured for beef. The day before Christmas a draft of 30 head made an average of \$74 per head. The highest price for one pen was \$80 per head for six animals, and the lowest \$66. These cattle were actually too late for the Christmas trade, so that it must have been the general shortage of supplies that caused the increased values, few fat stock being available at this particular time.

These prices, it must be remembered, are secured in this, a cattle state, right where the cattle are raised. In the other states, where the cattle have to be carried long distances, the prices are relatively higher. The last report from Melbourne quotes prime cattle at \$58 per head, and extra prime at \$64. In Sydney about the same values obtain, but there beef is sometimes offered by the 100 pounds, and the quotations range from \$5.04 to \$6.48.

#### Meat Packing Season in Australia.

The meat packing season in Australia has been much more extended than usual, but the absence of fat stock compelled some of them to close down. The Queensland Meat Export Company, which is the largest works in Queensland, has reopened. Some of the other works in Queensland went right through, except for a small break in the holiday season.

It is expected that the new works of the Australian Meat Company (Swift & Company) at Brisbane will open about September, 1914; perhaps a little before. This company has not yet commenced to buy cattle. The company also acquired the works of the North Queensland Meat Export Company at Alligator Creek; but these works only undertake preserving at present. It is expected that they will be fitted up as freezing works at no distant date. For the present they will continue on the old lines, with the same manager, Mr. H. H. Cordingley.

Australians have been interested in the arrival of Mr. I. M. Hodgkinson, representing the Armours. It is expected that arrangements will be made to acquire or erect works in Queensland, alongside the Swifts, but in the meantime Mr. Hodgkinson has got in first with the purchase of 5,000 head of cattle from Sidney Kidman, the "cattle king," and these are to be killed at the government meat works at Adelaide, South Australia.

The meat works at Auburn, New South Wales, the property of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, have been closed by a strike of workmen over one of their number not having a union permit. The man subsequently got a permit, but the men refused to work with him, and the company would not discharge him.

#### What Australia Exported to America.

The following tables showing exports of frozen meat from Australia to North America will indicate that the amount going direct

from Australia at present is not large, though there are shipments also being made through Great Britain:

	Mutton Carcasses.	Beef Quarters.
1913.		
January .....	2,579	72
February .....	949	....
March .....	1,911	420
April .....	4,014	1,631
May .....	2,925	2,412
June .....	7,800	2,111
July .....	1,440	2,600
August .....	3,830	8,477
September .....	1,000	934
October .....	876	1,568
November .....	2,745	1,444
Total, 11 months.....	30,068	21,669

What a small proportion of the total exports of the Commonwealth this is will be seen when it is stated that during November alone the exports from Australia for all ports included 361,000 carcasses of mutton, 507,000 carcasses of lamb, and 120,000 quarters of beef. This was a big increase in the quantity of lamb as compared with the previous month, or with November of last year. Queensland sent most of the beef and Victoria and New South Wales most of the lambs and sheep.

The figures for December are not now available, but they ran to about 100,000 quarters of beef, 350,000 carcasses of mutton, and 500,000 carcasses of lamb. For eleven months of the year New Zealand shipped to Great Britain 121,000 quarters of beef, 2,097,000 carcasses of mutton and 3,338,000 carcasses of lamb, while Australia sent to the United Kingdom 1,063,000 quarters of beef, 2,670,000 carcasses of mutton and 1,300,000 carcasses of lamb.

#### Slaughter Statistics in One State.

During November the works in Queensland killed 22,494 head of cattle and 45,330 head of sheep. For the eleven months ended November 30, Queensland exported to all ports 172,000,000 pounds of frozen beef, valued at a little over \$10,000,000. Mutton and lamb comprised 27,500,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$2,000,000. The total for the state, including preserved meats, was 221,750,000 pounds weight, valued at about \$14,000,000.

The average price of frozen beef to the United Kingdom was 5½ cents, and to all ports, 6 cents, not counting ocean freight, of course. Frozen mutton worked out at about the same rate. Frozen lamb gave 7½ cents per pound. The average price of tinned meat was from 10 to 10½ cents per pound. In the latter case the average price covered such articles as corned beef, preserved tongues and other lines in which the price differs considerably.

#### Trouble in New Zealand Meat Trade.

The trade in New Zealand has been having a trying time. A strike of slaughtermen some months ago disorganized the export trade. When the men got to work again the lambs had grown beyond the usual size, and as the carcasses were badly graded these consignments were not received with enthusiasm in London. To make matters worse, a general strike has since upset the shipping trade in New Zealand for many weeks, with the result that vessels were unable to leave.

(Continued on page 43.)

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### HANDLING ANIMAL CASINGS.

One of our subscribers in New York State writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly take up the subject of beef and hog casing cleaning when convenient in your Practical Points department?

What is the average casing yield of an 1,150-pound steer, or 150-pound hog, live weight?

How and when should beef bungs be cleaned, also beef middles and rounds?

How soon should small hog casings be cleaned; should they be cleaned immediately or should they stand for some time?

I refer to hand work, of course, and should like to know the average cost of cleaning per set. What I want to get at principally is the amount of money which each steer and hog will yield me in casings, and the cost to clean each set; when and how the casings should be cleaned.

A ten to twelve hundred pound steer produces in casings—or sausage containers—the following: Bung gut and bung gut skin, rounds, middles, bladders, weasands, etc. The bung gut, cured, will run from 4 to 5 feet in length; rounds from 100 to 140 feet; middles from 20 to 30 feet. The weasand is the lining of the windpipe proper, and the bladder the receptacle for the refuse known as urine.

From a bullock you are supposed to get one bung gut worth as much as, say, 10 cents; one bung gut skin—or rather, say, 85 to 90 per cent. would be closer—worth, say, 2 cents each; 85 to 90 per cent. of round guts at so much per set; middles, 35 to 40 per cent., worth so much per set; 80 to 90 per cent. of weasands, at so much each; bladders, anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent., at so much per dozen. Say the value runs around

50 cents per head, and the labor around 5 cents per head, as a rough estimate.

A 150-pound hog, live weight, is not liable to turn out a No. 1 bung gut, or a very desirable set of casings. They would be narrow. As a rule it takes four hogs to produce one pound of finished casings, and each hog should produce one bung gut worth so much, according to size and other qualifications.

Properly handled, bung guts are worth just so much according to grade; that is, size and quality. Similar requirements rule in hog casings. They must be properly cleaned, be sweet and whole and of a certain length, or in certain lengths. If care is exercised in pulling and stripping guts and casings it will show up in results. Tests on hog bungs and casings are given farther along in this article.

Beef guts should be handled at once. By the hand method they are thoroughly stripped, cleaned and turned in warm (not hot) water. After being freed of all fat and dirt inside and out, they should be at once placed in clean iced water until thoroughly chilled, seeing that the ice water comes in contact with every part of the guts—by agitation, of course. Then they are ready for another cleaning and scraping, until nothing remains but the muscular tissue, when they are ready for grading and salting.

There are standard rules governing size, measurements, etc., of all casings made; these rules are readily obtainable from dealers.

Storage for finished packed casings should be around 40 degs. F., not to exceed 42 or 43 and never under 36 degs. F.

The sum total of advice is: Avoid breaking and puncturing when pulling and stripping; clean free of all dirt and fat, and turn; thoroughly chill in ice-cold water; salt and allow to drain; then resalt and pack as tightly as possible in packages and store in a cool temperature.

Under the method generally in use, where casings are cleaned by hand, hog casings should be stripped of all fat and cleansed of all dirt immediately on coming from the carcass. Use warm, not hot, water. After be-

ing thoroughly cleansed, soak for one day in cold water; then one day in warm weak pickle; then allow to ferment a day or so, after which they are ready to pass through the cleaning machine in warm water. Then they are scraped by hand, using a dull knife or piece of hard wood, and are inspected for cuts.

They are then ready to be salted and packed in bins, and allowed to drain a few days, when they are shaken out, resalted with fine "casing" salt, and packed tight in receptacles in bundles of about four pounds each, carrying around 30 per cent. of salt. Do not expose the casings in the course of curing to any more light than is necessary.

The question of cost of handling casings of all kinds depends largely upon the volume handled, facilities at hand, etc. A steadily operated casing department means fast and reliable workmen, with all other advantages, obviously. However, there is no reason why even in a small way this work cannot be done thoroughly, properly and expeditiously. All-round men in a small plant become wonderfully fast and accurate, and are always worthy of special recognition and encouragement. A great deal depends upon reliable skilled help around a packing house, large or small, but especially in the smaller houses.

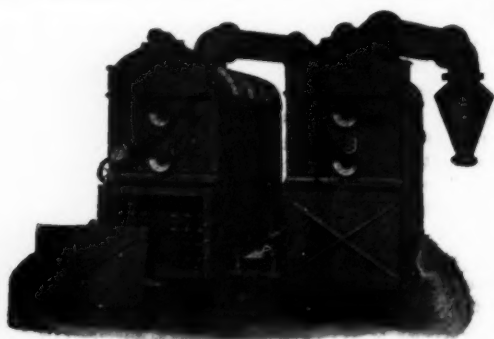
(To be Continued.)

### TO GET A "CRINKLY" TOP ON LARD.

A Pennsylvania packer writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

Would you kindly give us through your paper the best method of producing a foamy top on lard in 3, 5 and 10-pound pails?

We understand you mean a "crinkly" top, rather than a "foamy" one, hence answer your query with that understanding. All that is necessary to do is to draw the strained and well-settled lard into the packages hot, say, 160 degs. Fahr., and place at once in chill room, say around 42 to 45 degs. Fahr., allowing the lard to "set" or solidify without further agitation. To draw to larger tins, or wooden packages, the temperature should be around 125 to 130 degs. Fahr., and for tierces from 105 to 110 degs. Fahr.



### There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

### SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

## SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

40-27



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago.

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.  
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *President.*  
HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice-President.*  
JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*  
OTTO V. SCHRECK, *Secretary.*  
PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

## GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,  
N. Y.  
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."  
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

## WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.  
Telephone, Harrison 1553.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical inter-  
est to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be  
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their  
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-  
tinue for another year, as we cannot recognize any  
notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James Craig, Jr. (Parker, Webb & Co.),  
Detroit, Mich.  
Vice-President, Fred. Krey (Krey Packing Co.), St.  
Louis, Mo.  
Secretary, George L. McCarthy (The National Pro-  
visioner), New York.  
Treasurer, George Zehler (Zehler Provision Co.),  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Executive Committee: John J. Fellin (John J. Fellin  
& Co., Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Ralph W.  
E. Decker (Jacob E. Decker & Sons), Mason City,  
Iowa; Howard R. Smith (Jones & Lamb Co.), Balti-  
more, Md.; W. H. Miller (Miller & Hart, Inc.), Chi-  
cago, Ill.; John Theurer (Theurer-Norton Provision  
Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Myron McMillan (J. T. Mc-  
Millan Co.), South St. Paul, Minn.; R. Mannheimel  
(Evansville Packing Co.), Evansville, Ind.; Charles J.  
Walsh (Dunlevy & Brother Co.), Pittsburgh, Pa.;  
Fred R. Burrows (G. H. Hammond Co.), Chicago, Ill.

## ARRAIGNING THE FARMER

The consumer complains of the high cost  
of living, and the government hastens to  
explain to him that the farmer is not to  
blame. It may be somebody somewhere be-  
tween the producer and the consumer, but it  
is not the producer.

In almost every bulletin issued by the  
government on the food situation this ex-  
planation is prominent. The latest govern-  
ment statements showing the shortage of  
meat animals and the decrease of meat pro-  
duction are featured by an elaborate de-  
fense of the farmer as not being responsible  
for conditions existing. The farmer is given  
a clean bill of health.

The public is beginning to feel differently,  
however. Its attitude toward the farmer has  
always been complaisant, and reasonably so,

for agriculture is the basis of the country's  
prosperity. But it is beginning to believe  
that perhaps the farmer is being a trifle  
spoiled. In a recent editorial the Philadel-  
phia Record says:

The farmer can smile grimly at the urban  
complaints of the cost of living. He cannot  
be expected to see any occasion for increas-  
ing the supply of food when the less he pro-  
vides the more money it brings in to him.  
If farming were controlled by a trust it  
would be easy to say that production had  
been curtailed in order to drive up prices.  
But there are so many farmers that a com-  
bination would be impossible, yet the worst  
crime ever charged against the trusts de-  
scribes precisely the agricultural situation.

The Record does not believe the farmer's  
complaint that there is no money in stock  
raising for him. It says: "We have com-  
plained of the price of meat, but we have  
gone on eating it as usual, and the farmer  
has discovered that he can make just as  
much money with a smaller amount of  
stock. The urban population can't look to  
the producers for relief."

This is harsh and unkind. But it is not as  
severe as the arraignment by President Van  
Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, an  
economic authority of the highest standing,  
and one generally regarded as unprejudiced,  
who said in a public address at Washington  
this week, in speaking on "The Concentra-  
tion of Industry in the United States":

"I am willing to stand for enforcement of  
the law when the law is enforced alike for  
all; but when someone is picked out because  
he is in the front seat, or because it is good  
politics to attack him, and ninety-nine or  
nine hundred and ninety-nine are allowed  
to escape, I say it is a profoundly immoral  
situation.

"And that is exactly the existing situa-  
tion in this country. He who says, 'Break  
up the trusts; destroy them,' says with the  
same breath, 'We must have co-operation  
among the farmers.' Why, gentlemen, the  
cranberry growers of Cape Cod, New Jersey  
and Wisconsin sell about 90 per cent. of  
their produce through an agency down in  
Hudson street, New York. Similarly, many  
products of farmers, illustrated by cotton,  
citrus fruits, etc., are marketed through co-  
operative selling agencies."

He was not talking about the packers, but  
he might have been, for the meat packing  
industry has been the butt of just such at-  
tacks for years, while on the other hand the  
farmer has been coddled by the government,  
as President Van Hise goes on to say:

"Congress well understands this situation;  
and, at their two recent sessions, they at-  
tached to the paragraph containing an ap-  
propriation of \$300,000 for the enforcement  
of the anti-trust laws a proviso that none  
of this money should be spent in prosecut-  
ing combinations or agreements of labor, nor  
spent for the prosecution of producers of  
farm products and associations of farmers  
who co-operate and organize in an effort to  
and for the purpose to obtain and maintain  
a fair and reasonable price for their prod-  
ucts." The design of this provision is clearly  
to make the Sherman law class legislation  
by indirection and in effect to prevent equal-  
ity before the law of the manufacturer as  
compared with the farmer and the laborer."

Government apologists for the farmer  
will have to work extra shifts if this sort  
of thing spreads.

## MEXICAN MEAT IS BARRED

The Secretary of Agriculture has put the  
first ban on imported meats since the new  
tariff placed them on the free list. In a regu-  
lation made public last week he forbids the  
importation of meats and meat products from  
Mexico, on the ground that meat inspection  
in Mexico is not the equal of that in this  
country.

The result is accomplished in a simple  
manner. The names of Mexican government  
inspectors whose certificates heretofore were  
accepted by United States inspectors as suf-  
ficient guarantee of the healthful and whole-  
some character of the meats certified, are now  
stricken from the list of foreign officials whose  
"O. K." is accepted. Mexican meats and meat  
products are therefore shut out of United  
States markets.

It is considered that the state of insurrec-  
tion and confusion existing in Mexico made  
such a ruling as this necessary. The United  
States Department of Agriculture has looked  
with a kindly eye on all imported meats ever  
since the Administration declared that plac-  
ing them on the free list was necessary to re-  
duce the cost of living. Meats from other  
countries come in freely provided they have  
the certificate of a foreign inspector at Buenos  
Aires or Montevideo or somewhere else.

But it would require somewhat of a stretch  
of the imagination to pronounce the certi-  
ficate of a member of General Pancho Villa's  
staff, for example, as sufficient to guarantee  
the healthfulness and sanitary condition of  
Mexican meats. So they must be shut out.  
This is rather hard on a few struggling pack-  
ers on the Mexican side of the border. Un-  
fortunately, their American brethren haven't  
much sympathy left to devote to them. They  
have used it up on themselves!

## TEACH PEOPLE ABOUT MEATS

A Cincinnati meat dealer is using the  
"movies" to teach housewives and others how  
to reduce the cost of living. He is appearing  
at a show house in that city, and while  
photographs of hams, quarters of beef, shoul-  
ders of mutton and other meats are flashed  
on the screen he tells about the different cuts,  
their cost and amount of nourishment con-  
tained. He demonstrates how the meats  
should be prepared for cooking and gives prac-  
tical information of value.

This is in line with an article written for  
The National Provisioner by Frank Farrington,  
published in our Retail Section some  
weeks ago, concerning the very practical use  
which retailers could make of the "movies"  
in connection with their business. There  
seems to be no reason why a popular craze,  
such as the "movies" seem to be, should not  
be utilized for business-getting as well as to  
educate the public on meat questions.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Swift poultry and egg plant, at Onawa, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Fred Dietrich will erect a cold storage and meat packing plant at Point Marion, Pa.

The Tanners' Fertilizer Works, Murfreesboro, Tenn., will install a fertilizer mixing plant.

W. J. Ford has purchased the Hirkamp Tannery at Fredericksburg, W. Va., and will operate.

Swift & Company are installing a refrigerating system in their branch house at St. Johnsburg, Va.

The Mayce-Keeler Soap Works, Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$6,000 to \$20,000.

The Grand Forks (N. D.) municipal abattoir, just completed at a cost of \$12,000, was opened last week.

The Mineola Cotton Oil Company, Mineola, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

The Conway Cotton Oil & Gin Company, Conway, Ark., will install a fertilizer mixing plant at its oil mill.

Braserton Brothers, H. J. Lott and J. F. Sell have organized a company at Braserton, Ga., to manufacture fertilizer.

The plant of the Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, at Sylacauga, Ala., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of around \$10,000.

The S. & S. Company has leased a piece of property at Aberdeen, Wash., upon which a three-story branch house will be erected.

A. S. Hoyt and W. R. Thelen of Chicago, Ill., are reported as contemplating establishing a meat packing plant at San Benito, Tex.

The recently incorporated McCabe Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., has leased plant and will manufacture commercial fertilizers.

A. Finck & Son, Newark, N. J., will erect a one-story brick abattoir and power house, 55 by 163 feet, at Frelinghuysen avenue, to cost \$26,000.

The cottonseed house of the Farmers & Millers' Cottonseed Oil Company at Birmingham, Ala., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$140,000.

The Planters' Fertilizer & Livestock Company, Buena Vista, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by J. L. Williams and others.

The Irvington Fish and Guano Company, Irvington, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000, by J. F. Bellows, W. J. Ford and others.

The Tanners' Cotton Oil Company, Rogers, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, by J. R. Bingham, C. A. Crouch and J. C. Hendricks.

Armour & Company have let contract for a two-story addition to their branch house at Greensburg, Pa., and an addition also to their branch house at Uniontown, Pa.

The Grocers' Enterprise Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by G. E. Zimmerman, R. N. Krilger and A. E. Moffert, to manufacture soap, lye, etc.

### RAILROAD LIVESTOCK LIABILITY.

Livestock and packing interests recently joined in an effort to secure an increase in the liability of railroads for livestock losses suffered en route, which is far too low, especially in view of the increase in livestock values. The railroads refused to consider any such increase, and the livestock interests now propose to ask Congress for legislation to secure this object.

The following resolutions were adopted by the American National Livestock Association at its recent annual convention:

Whereas, Under the law applicable to the interstate shipments of livestock, as construed by the Supreme Court in recent decisions, the railroad companies have the right to, and do, fix and prescribe, in their tariffs and livestock shipping contracts, an arbitrary limitation upon the amount of damage which they will pay per head, and an unreasonably short time in which to make claims for damages on shipments of livestock; and

Whereas, The values fixed by the railroads are below the actual value of such livestock, and thereby entail upon shippers the burden of suffering part of the loss from the negligence of the railroads; and

Whereas, The rates of freight, substantially as they exist today, were made with the view that the railroads were liable and had customarily paid damages for their negligence based on full value of livestock when killed or injured, and the rates embraced compensation therefor which was sufficient, on the average of the total business, to pay the railroad companies for their service and whatever hazard there was to the business; all of which is evidenced by the repeated showing on the part of the railroads in livestock rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

Whereas, There have been introduced in Congress certain bills—notably Senate Bill No. 667, introduced by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and House Bill No. 10,309, introduced by Mr. Borland, congressman from Missouri—so to amend the Act to Regulate Commerce that railroad companies will be held responsible for the entire loss and damage resulting from their negligence, and to prohibit the railroads from fixing an unreasonable length of time in which to file claims for damages to shipments; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American National Livestock Association, that we urge upon Con-

gress the enactment of such amendments to prevent the railroad companies from limiting their liability under the common law, or under the statutes of the different states where the shipments are made, and to prohibit them from fixing the value of livestock in their tariffs and shipping contracts, and from requiring of the shipper presentation of claims for damages within less than a reasonable length of time, and from fixing any limitation on the time in which suit may be brought for damages, other than the statutes of limitation of the respective states, and that the state courts be given jurisdiction of such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this association join in such proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary, or appear to be desirable, to secure relief from the unjust and unreasonable practice of the railroads, as aforesaid, and to secure a uniform livestock contract throughout the West.

### INCREASED OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Oleomargarine production took another jump in January, being nearly 200,000 lbs. greater than in December, and nearly a million pounds more than for the same month last year—another indication of the steady increase of public confidence in and demand for this food product. The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of January, 1914, was 9,210,999 lbs. uncolored, and 284,447 lbs. colored, a total of 9,495,446 lbs., a gain over December of 176,483 lbs., and over January a year ago of 943,133 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

January, 1913	8,552,313
February	8,609,898
March	8,418,500
April	8,638,210
May	7,244,303
June	5,204,195
July	4,991,673
August	5,550,914
September	7,920,383
October	9,218,252
November	8,939,921
December	9,318,963
January, 1914	9,495,446

### WILL NOT STOP TEXAS CATTLE.

The Department of Agriculture has decided not to try to stop the shipment of Texas cattle intended for immediate slaughter from below the quarantine line to the North. The Secretary of Agriculture recommended to Congress that the law which permits such shipment be repealed. This would have shut out large numbers of Texas cattle from Northern markets, and the protests of the livestock interests resulted in the reversal of the Department's attitude.

**P**ACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

**Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana**

THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

**WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM**

**SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS**

Manufactured by

**C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Write for Catalogue

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### SMALL REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

As the winter passes and the hot weather looms ahead butchers will again begin to figure their prospective ice bills. That is, those butchers who have not been progressive and economical and put in refrigerating machines. The installation of modern small ice machines is rapidly becoming more general, as is natural after butchers have tried them and found them so economical.

One of the most efficient and successful of the small machines is that made by the Brecht Company, of St. Louis, New York, etc. A month or two ago this company completed the installation of the fourteenth machine of this type for a big New York retail butcher who operates a chain of shops. This is what he says about it:

Gentlemen: Having installed thirteen Brecht refrigerating machines, two, three, four and six-ton sizes, in our several branch houses this year, take pleasure in advising you that they are doing satisfactory work, and as further evidence of our satisfaction have just placed an order with you for another six-ton plant, to be installed in our new place at Seventh avenue and Union street, Brooklyn, making fourteen plants bought of you. We can highly recommend your machine and service in every way, as being economical and efficient. You are privileged to refer any prospective purchasers to us at any time.

Yours very truly,

Henry C. Bohack, Pres.,  
H. C. Bohack Co., Inc.

Concerning the cost of operating such a machine another Brecht customer, at Cohoes, N. Y., says:

Gentlemen: As per your request, I shall give you the sizes of our boxes, and the actual cost of running same for electric power up to the time of our first bill.

We have installed one of your three-ton plants, which refrigerates four boxes, one butter box and a refrigerator counter. Following are the sizes of our boxes. Two boxes 12 feet by 8 feet by 13 feet; one box 8 feet by 7 feet by 7 feet and a sharp freezer 6 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet, the first three boxes holding a temperature as low as 37 degrees, and the freezer 20 degrees.

We started to operate the plant on June 2, and the cost of running the same for electric power on a seven and a half horse power motor, paying one and a half cent a K. W. per hour and \$1 per H. P. per month, from June 2 to July 28, 46 days, was \$23.86, averaging about 52 cents per day.

Respectfully yours,

Paul H. Andrae.

Still another butcher says:

Newark, N. J., November 10, 1913.  
The Brecht Company, New York City.

Dear Sirs: It is with pleasure that I herewith give you some information relative to my three-ton Brecht ice machine.

The one refrigerator is 12 feet by 15 feet and the second refrigerator is 9 feet by 10 feet. The exact cost of running machine is \$30 a month in the summer, and just at present, or in the fall, \$15 a month. I run it in the summer months seven hours a day, and in the fall three hours per day.

No, I would never go back to using ice again, for it saves money and also time. I compare the cost between ice and operating the machine as not half as much as ice. We are well satisfied with the machine. There is nothing better, and it is also economical, and the business can be run altogether differently, and every butcher ought to have one; they should not do without one. If anyone wants to see mine I will be pleased to show it to them.

Yours truly,

Fred Pfeiffer.

These are only a few of the testimonials as to the efficiency and economy of this machine which have been received by the New York office of the Brecht Company, which has done a particularly large business in this direction.

### A CHECK ON DISHONEST CLERKS.

"Every time the company gets out a new machine, it is just a little harder for a dishonest clerk to beat the store," said a National Cash Register salesman the other day. "And while the great majority of clerks are honest you probably have no idea how much the store owner loses from inside theft each year.

"Not so very long ago we investigated a small store where the proprietor suspected something was wrong. We finally discovered that one of the clerks had been stealing on an average of \$7 a day in cash and merchandise for a number of years. He confessed and we recovered \$2,000 worth of merchandise and about \$1,700 in money. Then the store put in some modern cash registers to stop such leaks."

The latest register offered by the N. C. R. company is a triplicate printer. After the clerk writes out a sales slip, he sticks the original slip into a slot in the cash register and turns the crank. The machine prints, directly on the clerk's slip, the amount of the cash rung up. It also prints a duplicate slip and prints a continuous record on a roll in the machine. This system makes it easier to check up the sales, and affords perfect protection against alteration in the duplicating sales slips.

### ABOUT COLD STORE DOORS.

A new 1914 edition of their cold storage door booklet has just been issued by the Stevenson Cold Storage Door Company, Chester, Pa. It shows new illustrations of the Stevenson roller door fastener; one, it is claimed, which does not slacken as it latches. It shows also an improvement provided to enable those who use it to lock their door by the application of a padlock to the fastener. The booklet also explains new improvements in the revolving doors for ice cream hardening rooms, with attachment which keeps them free from ice, and improvements in the double seal doors. Copies of the new booklet may be obtained by writing the Stevenson Cold Storage Door Company.

### "BOSS" ELECTRIC SAUSAGE OUTFITS.

High prices of meats stimulate the sale of sausages. There is no waste to them, a fact which appeals to careful housewives. With electric combination outfits manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., every butcher can work up his trimmings to good advantage and make easy money by manufacturing sausages, it is claimed. Electric power, which is instantly started and stopped, does all the hard work in sausage making. It cuts, mixes and stuffs the meat. There is quite a demand for these "Boss" electric outfits, and The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. will be pleased to give prospective buyers all information about them.

### MOTOR TRUCKS AND LIVING COST.

(Concluded from page 16.)

from one of the local freight stations and, to reach their warehouses from this point, a long and steep hill must be ascended. A three-ton truck, now doing this duty, replaced five horses. The firm declares that the truck's operation does not cost to exceed \$1.25 per day, which is less than the maintenance of one horse. At the same time labor and time are both saved.

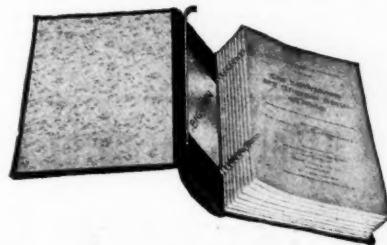
The fact that a certain number of motor trucks have replaced a certain number of horses does not convey the whole value of the change as some seem to think. As an instance of this fact, the experience of a wholesale grocery company of Woonsocket, R. I., is in point. This concern has in service two trucks, which made possible the disbanding of three horse rigs.

The horses together covered 45 miles a day, but the trucks are averaging 50 miles a day. It will thus be seen that while the owners abandoned only three horse rigs, yet the two trucks are doing nearly the amount of work that seven horse rigs could do and are still capable of doing as much again.

### SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hancock, W. Va.—The Hancock Storage and Ice Company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Alice, Tex.—The Alice Creamery has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 by Wm. Adams and others.

Athens, Tenn.—The Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, by W. H. Price and others.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The Maxwellton Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000, by F. W. Gordon and others.

Orleans, Pa.—The Orleans Artificial Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by E. H. Heise, A. Heise and others.

Texarkana, Tex.—The Martin Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$17,500 by R. J. Martin, J. H. Slye and J. D. Cook.

San Antonio, Tex.—C. F. Glaze, J. W. Glaze and E. L. Brinkman have incorporated the Glaze Ice and Fuel Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Montclair Refrigerating Corporation has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,200, by F. Earle, E. P. Earle and G. J. Carr.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Joseph Brelding, G. W. Kalbitzer and others have incorporated the East End Ice and Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Williamson, N. Y.—The H. M. Davis Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of canning and preserving fruits, etc., and conducting cold storage plants. C. R. Pratt, W. J. Benet, K. M. Adams and others are the incorporators.

## ICE NOTES.

Herndon, Va.—Walker & Ayre will install a 10-ton ice plant.

Nashville, Tenn.—Noel & Co. will erect a 100-ton cold storage plant.

Robstown, Tex.—The Robstown Gin & Ice Company will install a 10-ton ice plant.

Winchester, Va.—S. L. Lupton is interested in the establishment of a cold storage plant.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Bessemer Ice Company

is reported to erect a storage house to cost \$15,000.

Troy, Pa.—The E. L. Teeter Company has sold its cold storage business to Bliss & Bohlender.

Fredericksburg, Va.—A company is being organized here to erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Paris, Mo.—R. M. Brown and others are organizing a company to establish a 15-ton ice plant.

Cuero, Tex.—It is reported that the Cuero Ice and Bottling Company will install an 80-ton ice plant.

Bokchito, Okla.—It is reported that the Bokchito Light & Ice Company will install a 5 or 6-ton ice plant.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Doscher Gardner Lumber Company is having plans prepared for a 50-ton ice plant.

Carlisle, Ky.—J. D. Booth and others are organizing a company, with \$25,000 capital, to erect an ice plant.

Louisville, Ky.—The installation of a refrigerating plant is contemplated by the owners of the Galt House.

Troy, N. Y.—The Shaughnessey Ice and Coal Company will rebuild its large ice house recently destroyed by fire.

Pratt City, Ala.—A cold storage house is to be erected by the Ensley Pratt Ice Company, at a cost of \$10,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Swift & Company will erect an addition to its cold storage plant here at a cost of \$75,000.

Denton, Tex.—The capacity of the ice plant of the Alliance Melting Company will be increased from 50 to 120 tons.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The Puritan Fish Freezing & Storage Company will erect a fish freezing and cold storage plant here.

Point Marion, Pa.—Fred Dietrich has completed arrangements for the erection of a cold storage and packing plant here.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—The Crystal Ice Company has let contract for the erection of an ice and cold storage plant to cost \$30,000.

Stanton, Va.—The Augusta County Fruit Growers' Association is reported as contemplating the erection of a cold storage plant.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—It is rumored that a company is being organized here to have a capital stock of \$60,000, for the purpose of establishing an ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Bell Company has let contract for the installation of a 24-ton

refrigerating system in its new bakery, at Allegheny avenue and Mascher street.

Florence, S. C.—The Phoenix Ice Company has been reorganized under the name of the Florence Ice Company with a capital stock of \$100,000. W. J. Brown is president.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Plans have been practically completed by the Doscher-Gardner Lumber Company for the erection of an ice plant on its property here. Charles A. Doscher, of New York, president and treasurer of the concern, says that active construction work will commence within the next ten days.

## REFRIGERATION, A MUCH-MISUNDERSTOOD PUBLIC BENEFIT.

By Dr. M. E. Pennington, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the many problems now facing municipalities none is more fundamental to peace and prosperity, and none is more complex than is the question of the food supply. To the person trained to observe and eliminate waste, the spoilage of foods between the producer and the consumer assumes the proportion of a public calamity. Also, to a person so trained, good handling and refrigeration beginning at the source of production, refrigeration during transportation, and, finally, refrigeration at the market, with distribution expedited by adequate facilities for the work to be done, means not only the saving of vast quantities of perishable products that are now absolutely wasted, but an improvement in quality of all grades, even those that are now the best.

You cannot pass along one of the market thoroughfares of any city without seeing on every hand foodstuffs that show deterioration in quality, due, chiefly, to bad handling between the time the grain was harvested, the fruit was picked, the animal was killed, or the egg laid.

There is one class of foods in which decay

## ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

FOR

## PACKERS

For Natural and Manufactured

## ICE PLANTS

Economical—Efficient

Let Us Recommend  
the Proper Equipment  
for Your Needs

## ICE TOOLS

Large Variety

Large Stock

Send for

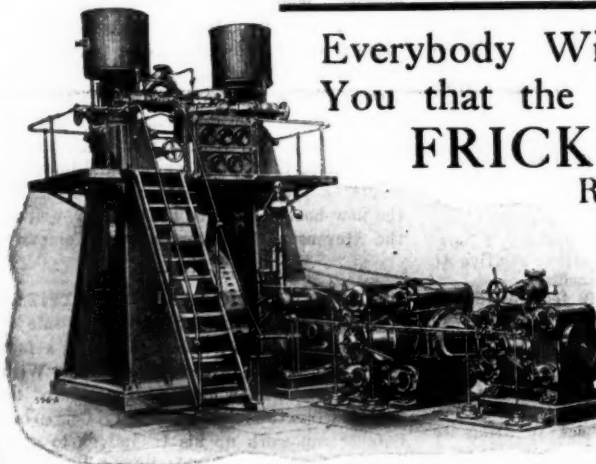
1913 Catalog

*Gifford Wood Co.*

HUDSON, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.



Everybody Will Tell  
You that the  
**FRICK**

Refrigerating  
Machine is  
the best you  
can buy—  
everything  
considered.  
Let us get  
better acquainted.

Send for our Catalogue on Refrigeration—It may be our Ammonia Fitting Catalogue is what you need. No matter what you require for refrigeration you can get it quick from

**FRICK COMPANY :: Waynesboro, Pa.**

## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

## B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.  
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintias.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.  
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heindorf.  
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.  
SIKOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

has been reduced to such a small amount that it is practically negligible. I refer to the citrus fruits of California, and yet ten years ago the spoilage in the oranges and lemons grown in California was so great that it threatened the industry with annihilation. Investigators from the United States Department of Agriculture, making the basis of their work good handling and refrigeration, have, in the short space of ten years, so lessened waste from decay in this product that the railroads, the shippers, and the Interstate Commerce Commission no longer consider the citrus crop a perishable one.

When the means of preventing decay in citrus fruits were first applied they saved to the growers of California more than one million and a half dollars (\$1,500,000) annually. With the great growth of the industry there has, of course, been an increased saving year after year.

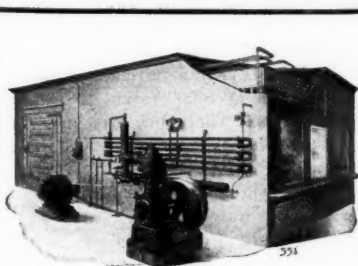
The eggs of the United States are worth to the consumer, approximately five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) a year. Ten per cent. of this sum is absolutely lost because of spoilage and a much greater sum—probably over 20 per cent.—is lost because of deterioration and a consequent lowering in price.

Dressed poultry is worth to the consumer, approximately, two hundred and fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) and here again, we may estimate a 10 per cent. waste.

We are so ignorant of the fate of the foods on the market that it is difficult to get accurate figures of losses, yet it is safe to say that many other essential foodstuffs show a waste quite as high, or higher, than has been assigned to the articles mentioned.

With the intelligent investigation of the handling of various food products, and the co-operation of the industry in the application of the betterments devised, there is no reason why what has been accomplished for the citrus fruits of California should not also be accomplished for every perishable product with which we have to deal.

Good handling of foodstuffs involves many and various details, such as gentleness to prevent the breaking of the skin of the fruit or the chicken; or cleanliness to eliminate bacteria and molds that cause decomposition. Of all the individual factors, however, that go to make up good handling refrigeration is, for nearly all products, the most important.



## 1913 A Record Breaker

As builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery, we broke all records last year in the number of machines sold and total tonnage.

701 YORK Machines, having a total capacity of 13,548 tons of refrigeration per 24 hours is the record for 1913.

York Plants lack nothing that other plants possess, while our complete line enables you to select the type of Plant best suited to meet your local conditions.

Write us for Information and Prices.

**York Manufacturing Co.**  
York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities

## The correct estimated value of A Refrigerator Door and Window — is service

1st—Efficiency

2nd—Strength and Durability

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO., HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, products combine and recommend to the trained and untrained eye, unexaggerated ability to perform its work and to stand up to its place.

The construction object is in defiance to the

**SLAM BANG LABORERS**  
"DISABLE ME IF YOU CAN"

HINGES AND FASTENERS weigh 60 lbs. to the set.

The doors and Windows work as easily as the front Door on your dwelling.

They will not leak.

Refrigerator Door and Frame and Windows mean shipped complete ready to set in the opening.

We guarantee our "AD" statements.

We believe a big part of our success is due to pleasing our patrons.

We are the sole manufacturers of the "NO EQUAL" DOOR with round jams so popular with the packing trade.

Our Revolving Ice Cream Door is a success for its purpose.

Our Ice Doors and Chutes do all that is required.

**Jones Cold Store Door Co.**  
Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.

### The Press Has Gone Mad.

To the laity refrigeration is generally synonymous with what is termed cold storage, that is, the preservation of perishable products by means of low temperature continued for thirty days or more. It is on the subject of the application of refrigeration in the form of cold storage that the press of the country has gone quite mad and concerning which there have been reams of evidence presented to legislators, to boards of health and chambers of commerce and investigating committees of one sort or another.

In reality, refrigeration plays a double role: it assists in getting perishable products from the producer to the consumer in good order and it also enables us to hold the seasonal over-production of a large number of products until the season of scarcity arrives.

Without refrigeration the great apple lands of the Northwest would never have been developed because the crop could not have been distributed to every part of the country as it now is. Nor could the many thousands of boxes of apples, ripened within the space of a few weeks, be delivered month by month to the consuming public until the next crop arrives.

Without refrigeration the great peach industry of Georgia would never have existed because there was no way to get the peaches to market in a merchantable condition.

The Rocky Ford cantaloupe of Colorado would never have been known in the East had not refrigeration played its part in the marketing of the crop.

It is refrigeration which enables us to slaughter food animals at, or near, the fattening station, where they are in the pink of condition, and ship the meat to the far distant consumer.

The best poultry now in our markets comes from the valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri, where the poultry packers removed the animal heat by hanging the dressed birds in a temperature of 32 degs. F. for twenty-four hours, then packing the birds in small boxes and shipping in a refrigerated car, which is closed at the packinghouse and not opened until it reaches the consuming center.

The conservative, or badly equipped, or nearby poultry man removes the animal heat of the bird by immersing it in cold water and ice and finally packing it in

cracked ice for its trip to the market. By so doing he causes the consumer to pay chicken prices for about 1,300 pounds of water, which is absorbed by every car lot of poultry, and he loses to the people about 300 pounds of the most nutritious and appetizing constituents of the flesh of the chicken because they dissolve out in the melting ice and finally go down our sewers. In dollars and cents, which is, after all a poor way of reckoning losses in foodstuffs, this amounts to about \$450 on every car lot; that is, 20,000 pounds of dressed poultry.

### The Cause of Rotten Eggs.

The lack of refrigeration in the country districts is responsible for more of the rotten eggs on the market—especially in summer time—than is any other single factor. The perfectly fresh egg, sent in summer time without refrigeration to the market which is but twenty-four hours away, shows a greater amount of deterioration when it reaches that market than does an egg shipped for a six days' haul in a refrigerated carrier. The application of refrigeration to eggs is, from an economic viewpoint, even more important than is its application to dressed poultry.

The early spring eggs that reach the packer before warm weather are almost universally fresh. By applying refrigeration continuously and promptly he can slow deterioration to such an extent that the egg is still edible at the end of nine months. The eggs which are taken to the shipper during the summer are, almost without exception, lowered in quality by the prevailing temperatures. Even with mechanical refrigeration, deterioration having begun, cannot be checked as efficiently as it can be prevented, yet the gain in food quality and the prevention of waste when refrigeration is applied by the shipper to hot-weather eggs, means a greatly increased and bettered egg supply.

These illustrations merely indicate how wide and important a part refrigeration plays in the marketing of foodstuffs for the prevention of waste and the betterment of quality. Refrigeration used for long periods to conserve the over-supply is quite as important, especially in the light of the growth of the modern city. We are piling our people twenty stories high in restricted areas and these communities do not produce one single thing that is edible. They demand, also, the same diet all the year round. They take no account of the fact that the

especial article desired may be produced during a few months only of the year nor that it is produced a thousand or more miles away, and that the only means by which such wants can be supplied is cold storage.

### What Refrigeration Makes Possible.

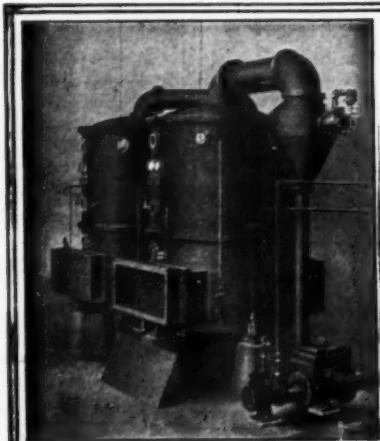
The public cannot have its present widely diversified market supplied without the aid of low temperatures for conservation. Industries dealing with food stuffs understand this fact. It is conducive to the welfare of the consumers that they acquaint themselves with prevailing conditions, face facts honestly, and then choose deliberately whether they are to return to the restricted diets natural to the varying seasons and different localities or to accept intelligently the great variety of foods provided by the use of long continued low temperatures designated cold storage.

It has been found by scientific investigation that when foodstuffs are properly prepared for storage and are put into the freezer or chillroom while absolutely fresh, they can be kept in good condition from one producing season until the next. They cannot be kept indefinitely; neither can cold prevent further deterioration if that deterioration is well under way before hard freezing is applied.

Here lies the danger of cold storage and the point of its greatest abuse in the past. Fortunately, the industry is learning that it is to its own detriment to put products into the freezer in an unsuitable condition. If the consumer, during the season of scarcity, will demand cold stored goods rather than the so-called "fresh" it will work a revolution of not only the quality of cold-stored goods but of their prices as well. The packer of high-class goods is now more than willing to put definite information for the consumer on his labels. The warehouseman desires it; the wholesaler is willing but the retailer cannot risk giving the true story to the consumer, because his ignorance and prejudice would make him decline to purchase. He would, however, go to the retailer next door, be told the usual tale of "strictly fresh and nearby," pay a higher price and receive exactly the same commodity as he had previously declined.

The consumer does not realize when he clamors for true labels on foodstuffs that his own ignorance and prejudice are the greatest bars to the obtaining of his wishes. The conservation of food stuffs is even more fundamental to the welfare of our people than the saving of forests and minerals. It behooves us to study the problem carefully and utilize every means that ingenuity can devise to save all that we raise.

Among the most important means to this end is refrigeration; and when refrigeration is combined with an intelligent application of the facts that scientific investigation has shown to make for stability in perishables the questions of distance from the consumer, decay at the market center and waste during the season of over production will very largely lose the menace they now hold.



## KEEP YOUR EYE ON The Zaremba Patent Evaporator

For TANKWATER and GLUE

Built in all sizes from 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour

*We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today*

THE WISE PACKER investigates and buys from  
**ZAREMBA COMPANY** **Buffalo, N. Y.**  
(New York Office, 708 Singer Annex)



## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Values Maintained—Hog Movement More Moderate—Weather Delaying Receipts—Cash Distribution Fair—Contract Values Firm.**

The fluctuations in the provision market the past week have been confined to narrow ones without decided tendency. The tone has been firm, and values have held very close to the previous high levels. The little recessions have immediately been followed by quick recoveries, and the situation in that respect has been encouraging. The promptness with which values have recovered has shown underlying firmness and a degree of confidence very encouraging for the maintenance of values.

The situation does not suggest any immediate radical change, but rather a maintenance of firm prices until some new development comes into the market which will have a bearing on the situation. The conditions which are affecting the distribution are to some extent those of price. It is evident from the stocks that the larger packing has not been absorbed this season, and possibly if the predictions of a good many close observers are carried out by the results, there will be need of all the product which is now available.

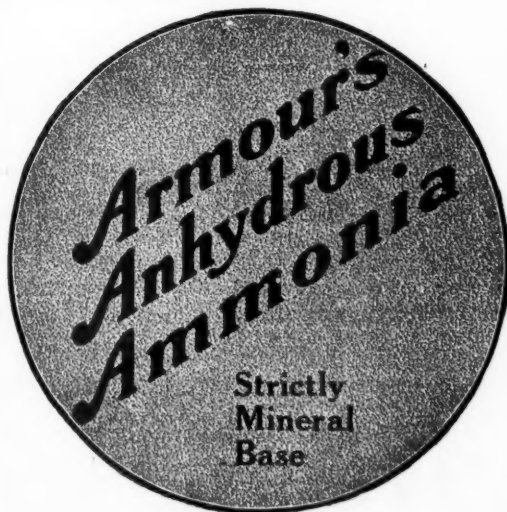
With the maintained values of contracts there has been a firm market for hogs. The

hog receipts on Monday were quite liberal at Chicago, 50,000, but at all points the total was only 114,000, and with the severe weather conditions which prevailed, the movement later showed a decrease. Although the movement of hogs this season has been larger, taking the country as a whole, than last year, the Chicago packing up to Saturday night has been 63,000 less than a year ago and 273,000 less than two years ago. The total receipts at Western points since November 1 have been 7,577,000, compared with 7,077,000 last year. This comparison shows that outside points have increased considerably in the amount of packing compared with Chicago.

The conditions which have prevailed in the product market as a whole have shown a fairly good trade demand. Packers continue to report a fair distribution of product, and they continue very steady buyers of hogs. A rather interesting fact regarding the hog movement is evidence of better quality, and the average weights the past week were reported as improved over the preceding week. A good deal of confidence still continues to be felt in the probability of a marked falling off in the hog movement, particularly towards spring, but the evidence with the first three months of the winter packing season past, tends to indicate that the winter season will close with a gain in number compared with

last year, so that any decrease in the supply will have to be shown in the summer packing returns.

Naturally, the spring movement of hogs will begin to feel the influence of the serious conditions as to feed-stuff supplies, particularly in the Southwest, and the influence of high prices for feed stuff may also become a factor in the supplies available for the summer packing operations. The recent action at Washington, to provide an important appropriation for the purpose of fighting hog cholera, is a very hopeful sign of activity in the way of conserving the food animal supply in the country. If the waste from hog cholera could be eliminated it would be a most important factor, and one which in the past two years has accounted for the greater proportion of the yearly losses of five to six million hogs. This is a direct loss to the country, not only in the destroying of the hogs, but as a loss of food supply which is a very serious factor in the living expense. The loss of five million hogs a year could easily be considered as a wiping out of \$50,000,000 in value annually, and any work which the Department of Agriculture can do in helping to eradicate the disease will be of great gain, both in the saving of loss to the farmers and packers, and in the saving of food supplies for the country.



**Quality  
Uniformity  
Purity  
Reliability**

Consider each and all of these points in judging ammonia. The economy and efficiency of your cooling system are based on the quality of your anhydrous ammonia.

We guarantee the Armour brand to be pure and dry—free from all foreign substances and non-condensable gases.

In the great Armour plants this brand is used exclusively. Use it in your plant and be assured of complete satisfaction and the very highest degree of cold-producing power.

Each drum is tested for purity, dryness and volatility. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

**The Armour Ammonia Works**

Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR COMPANY**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

There are some indications of a more confident business feeling. There is, possibly, not so much enthusiasm as was indicated right after the beginning of the year, but there appears to be a feeling of hopefulness and expectation of slowly improving business conditions. The outlook for the new winter wheat crop is, so far, very satisfactory; the season-in-the-ground as a whole seems to have been a favorable one. Conditions at the South have not been unfavorable, and already talk is heard of a record cotton acreage. Much will depend, of course, on the question of feed stuff supplies, what kind of weather the country will have this spring; but with the high prices for feed stuffs there is every inducement for a large feed stuffs area, and any lowering in the price of feed stuffs will be a factor in the food animal supply.

The export movement of product has been fair the past week, but values are high enough to restrict any important foreign buying. The actual shipments so far this season of meats show an increase of about eight million pounds over last year, while the decrease in lard shipments has been a little under twenty million pounds.

Hog packing for the past week is reported at 530,000, against 555,000 same week last year; since November 1, 8,991,000, against 8,698,700 same time last year.

LARD.—The market this week has been quiet and steady. Values have changed but little, with a moderate local trade and a rather limited foreign demand. City steam, 10½¢; Middle West, \$10.70@10.80; Western, \$11@11.05; refined, Continent, \$11.50; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 8½¢@8½¢.

PORK.—The position of the market has not changed during the week. Values are steady but demand is quiet. Mess is quoted \$23.50 @24; clear, \$20.25@22; family, \$24@26.

BEEF.—The market continues dull and steady. The supplies for packing are not heavy and the total production is limited. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 11, 1914:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 29,631 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 26,323 lbs.; Bristol, England,

203,097 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 9,907 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 12,015 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,805 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 2,091 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 141,816 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 1,192,648 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 189,700 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 180,756 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 300,000 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 104,262 lbs.; Hull, England, 338,101 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,532 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,544 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,046,350 lbs.; London, England, 67,385 lbs.; Manchester, England, 102,440 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 1,123 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 96,839 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 42,746 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 11,577 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 41,845 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 80,752 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 30,553 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,814 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,486 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 540 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,374 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 38,527 lbs.; Bristol, England, 125,750 lbs.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 909 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,152 lbs.; Baranquilla, Colombia, 1,137 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,052 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,980 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 7,817 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 7,055 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 2,483 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 60 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 2,178 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 619 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,518 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,463 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 651,465 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,173 lbs.; Hull, England, 253,070 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 10,027 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,483 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 926,605 lbs.; London, England, 186,614 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,305 lbs.; Manchester, England, 123,355 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 11,494 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,178 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,638 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, —, 1,422 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,350 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 8,739 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 910 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 11,973 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 8,088 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,054 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 37,100 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 125,735 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 22,426 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 153,360 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 172,996 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 13,500 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 7,770 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 106,050 lbs.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 8,785 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 2,800 lbs.; Bristol, England, 434,495 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 2,800 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 7,650 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 7,167 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 1,520 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 70,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 24,650 lbs.; Cagliari, Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 81,890 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 75,675 lbs.; Christiansund, Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,090 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,505 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 19,847 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 4,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4,452 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 27,500 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 8,400 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 532,885 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 69,779 lbs.;

Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,280 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 77,300 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 212,421 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 48,549 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 47,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 54,556 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,609,000 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 2,488 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,069,732 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,575 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 20,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 41,754 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 29,953 lbs.; London, England, 745,533 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,749 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,577,297 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 31,200 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 1,480 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 26,853 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 107,350 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 101,920 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 24,055 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, —, 1,000 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 60,705 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 35,852 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,000 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 46,471 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,061,982 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 100 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 456,219 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,042 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 18,000 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 38,500 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 8,120 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,500 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10,650 lbs.; W. Hartlepool, England, 34,305 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 10 bbls.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 478 gals.; Valparaiso, Chile, 270 gals.

PORK.—Accra, Africa, 10 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 27 bbls.; 10 tes.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 20 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 100 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 180 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 170 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 60 bbls.; Havre, France, 115 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Hull, England, 45 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 82 bbls.; London, England, 85 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 170 bbls.; 68 tes.; Montego Bay, W. I., 11 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 45 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 167 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 106 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 30 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 73 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 116 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Genoa, Italy, 50 pa.; Messina, Sicily, 100 bxs.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 7, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	FORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Feb. 7, 1914.	Week ending Feb. 8, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Feb. 7, 1914.
United Kingdom...	508	355	4,988
Continent .....	127	391	2,717
So. & Cen. Am. ....	124	476	3,906
West Indies .....	1,272	1,584	14,613
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	505	15	8,005
Other countries.....	.....	.....	225
Total .....	2,546	2,803	34,514

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	8,760,950	8,896,850	89,913,100
Continent .....	578,550	1,339,500	7,080,100
So. & Cen. Am. ....	30,000	131,300	1,551,775
West Indies .....	212,675	208,550	2,519,300
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	61,800
Other countries.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total .....	9,582,175	10,636,200	101,128,075

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	4,168,500	6,081,136	74,740,978
Continent .....	3,241,481	9,794,585	49,824,414
So. & Cen. Am. ....	475,070	535,650	5,772,284
West Indies .....	396,960	632,900	6,321,168
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	2,310	195,093
Other countries.....	.....	134,900	214,460
Total .....	8,255,911	17,981,481	137,066,997

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,993	6,046,650	4,064,106
Boston .....	.....	1,281,525	1,990,905
New Orleans .....	455	155,000	1,132,000
Portland, Me. ....	98	677,000	.....
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	578,000	800,000
Hullfax .....	.....	944,000	208,000
Total week .....	2,546	9,582,175	8,255,911
Previous week .....	3,000	9,646,525	12,272,153
Two weeks ago .....	2,558	7,039,475	9,402,000
Cor. week last yr ..	2,843	10,636,200	17,981,481

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to Feb. 7, '14.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs. ....	6,902,500	6,554,500	Inc. 348,000
Meats, lbs. ....	101,128,075	93,475,100	Inc. 7,652,975
Lard, lbs. ....	137,066,997	156,029,150	Dec. 19,562,153

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 5, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.		Cottonseed and Butter.		Bacon and Hams.		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Carmania, Liverpool .....	.....	300	.....	2094	.....	62	12	976	.....	2250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnetonka, London .....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	25	.....	100	.....	7668	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	100	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	1175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1048	.....	80	380	8293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphian, Manchester .....	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	.....	475	9048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	1704	.....	93	15	75	.....	1170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	225	.....	752	.....	10362	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen .....	.....	2615	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campanello, Rotterdam .....	.....	10602	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oscar II, Baltic .....	.....	450	.....	805	.....	50	377	632	.....	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kronland, Antwerp .....	.....	8400	.....	15	.....	412	.....	52	186	4960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochambeau, Havre .....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aagot, Havre .....	.....	2200	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sant' Anna, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	12	32	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dora, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caronia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	1164	.....	150	.....	60	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenae, Gibraltar F. O. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	24917	3179	.....	7190	.....	455	548	3015	49607	.....	.....	.....	.....

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—A hardening of the undertone occurred during the last few days, but there was really little change in the situation. Some of the soap makers found that their supplies had run as low as was deemed wise and in order to replenish stocks for a short time, slightly higher prices were paid in instances. Sales of a few hundred thousand pounds of city specials were made on the basis of 7½¢, while there was also a small lot of prime city taken at 6¾¢. This latter was not large enough to establish the market at that level. There was no indication of supplies increasing, so that the hand-to-mouth buying by the trade is having less than its usual effect. News from abroad was devoid of special feature. At London the weekly auction sale resulted in 845 casks being offered, of which 499 were taken on a basis unchanged to 3d. higher than a week ago. Export bids among local interests are materially out of line. The trade is still experimenting with recent importations. The stuff received is evidently satisfactory and more will probably be received from time to time. What inquiry is noticeable here for foreign account is confined to the low grades. Near the close of the week prime city tallow was quoted at 6½¢ bid and city specials at 7½¢ bid. Western markets were relatively firm.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market rules quiet and steady on the basis of 9½¢. Last sales occurred at about that price. Compound lard markets are the principal buyers, but even these interests are taking stuff to represent short time requirements only. Practically all of the imported stearine has been worked off, and nothing is heard of further offerings.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—The situation this week has been unchanged. There has been a small business at prices quoted, but there has been a lack of energy and buyers have been rather easily satisfied. Extras are quoted at New York at 9¾¢, and 57@58 florins at Rotterdam.

**GREASE.**—The market is dull, with low grades quiet and about steady. Good grades are firm but not active. Quotations are nom-

inal, as follows: Yellow, 5¾@6¼¢; bone, 5¾@6¾¢; house, 5¾@6¼¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Prices have been firm to steady. Cochin oil is a little scarce and spot oils are firm. The copra situation appears to be unchanged. Stocks are not large and seem to be well controlled. Cochin, 11¼@11¾¢; arrival, 11¢; Ceylon, 10¼@10½¢; shipment, 10@10¼¢.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices are slightly steadier, with a little more inquiry. Prices quoted at \$6.55@6.65 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—Prices are steady, with trade dull. The low price for linseed oil checks demand and makes for quiet trade. Spot is quoted at 6¾@7¢.

**PALM OIL.**—The position of the market is very quiet. Lagos oil is firm with light stocks. General demand is moderate and manufacturers are doing but little. Prime red spot, 6¾@7¢; to arrive, 6½@6¾¢; Lagos, spot, 7¾@8¢; to arrive, 7½¢; palm kernel, 10¼@10½¢; shipment, 10@10¼¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices continue firm for all grades, with a fair jobbing trade. For 20 cold test, 96@98¢; 30 do., 88¢; 40 do., water white, 80@82¢; prime, 68¢; low grade, off yellow, 62¢.

## EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 11, 1914:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 110 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 185 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 71 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 100 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 45 bbls., 25 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 115 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 9 pa., 17 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 12 bbls.; Newport, England, 10 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 30 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 60 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 41 bbls.; Swansea, Wales, 10 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 358 bbls., 7 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 175 bbls.

**FRESH MEAT.**—Hamilton, W. I., 28,140 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 61,824 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Athens, Greece, 10 tes.; Antwerp, Belgium, 547 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 235 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 165 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 205 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 245 tes.; Christiansund, Norway, 35 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 70 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tes.; Gothenberg, London, 400 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,945 tes.; Liverpool, England, 275 tes.; London, England, 275 tes.; Malmö, Sweden, 100 tes.; Piræus, Greece, 86 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,375 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 100 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 30 bbls.;

Stettin, Germany, 75 tes.; Triest, Austria, 215 pa.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Bridgetown, British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Curacas, Leeward Islands, 3,824 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,210 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,005 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,450 lbs.; Manchester, England, 28,918 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 2,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5,300 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Cucuta, Brazil, 4,003 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,788 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tes.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,300 lbs.; Manchester, England, 17,716 lbs.

**TONGUE.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 10 pa.; Cardiff, Wales, 55 es.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 16 es. 50 bbls.; Manchester, England, 143 bx.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Algoa Bay, Africa, 680 pa.; Amsterdam, Holland, 35 es.; Alexandria, Egypt, 81 es.; Batavia, Java, 63 es.; Bristol, England, 150 es.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 358 pa.; Calcutta, India, 20 es.; Constantinople, Turkey, 40 es.; Callao, Peru, 18 es.; Colon, Panama, 87 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 180 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 20 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 925 pa.; Hull, England, 97 es., 200 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 104 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 20 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30 es.; 40 pa.; London, England, 295 pa.; Manchester, England, 415 pa.; Newcastle, England, 100 es.; Port Antonio, W. I., 41 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 65 pa.; Valparaiso, Chile, 135 es.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 32 pa., 44 es.

## FRESH BEEF IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 3,036 quarters, compared to 6,372 quarters last week and 5,832 quarters two weeks ago. This week's arrivals was all chilled beef, all of which came via England.

There were no imports of mutton during the week, nor of offal aside from European casings and sausages.

## LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending February 7, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	—	635	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	635	—
Total last week.....	—	—	—

# Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York



**OPPOSE TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE.**

The livestock interests of the country, at the recent convention of the American National Livestock Association, adopted the following resolutions protesting against a prohibitive oleomargarine tax, and demanding a repeal of the present law:

Whereas, The present law enacted by Congress, and commonly known as the Grout Bill, imposes a prohibitory tax on the manufacture and sale of colored oleomargarine and similar manufactured articles made from oleo oil, cottonseed oil and other fats; and

Whereas, Such discrimination is wholly unwarranted and is an undue embargo on the raisers of beef, in that it reduces the value of every animal on that account, and deprives the public who wish to buy it of a wholesome and nutritious article of food; and

Whereas, We believe it to be entirely within the province of Congress practically to prevent all fraud in the matter of the sale of colored oleomargarine as butter; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American National Live Stock Association, in convention assembled, at Denver, Colorado, January 20-22, 1914, that we urge upon Congress the repeal or amendment of the law of the United States which imposes this prohibitory tax, and, in substitution thereof, pass legislation which will insure to the cattle raisers their rights to free commerce in the products of cattle, under such regulations as shall prohibit the substitution of oleomargarine for butter, and protect alike the dairy interests of the country and the raisers of beef in a fair and equal opportunity in the food market of the United States and foreign countries; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be directed to transmit to all members of Congress copies of this resolution, with the request that they take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 11.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls. 2½@2½¢ per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80¢ per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95¢ per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¼¢ per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90¢ per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½¢ and in bbls. 2¢ per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@4¼¢ per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¼@7¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls, 7¼¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10½@10½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 78¢ per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87¢ per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼@8¢ per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¼@10½¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10@12¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.30@7.40¢ per lb.; corn oil, 6.55@6.65¢ per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¼@7¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¼¢ per lb.; house grease, 6¼@6½¢ per lb.; brown grease, 6@6¼¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 9½@10¢ per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼¢ per lb.

**GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

*Make the Husband smile  
and the Children happy by getting  
that Can of*



**PROGRESS COOKING OIL**  
**and LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL**

*and prepare  
their dinner with it.*

**YOUR GROCER HAS THEM — INSIST ON NO OTHER.**

**NEVER**  
*accept a substitute but insist upon the*  
**LEADER** of them all in the  
*frying, seasoning, shortening and Salad line.*

**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**  
INCORPORATED IN KY.  
Louisville, Ky.

FLOYD &amp; K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

**CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 11.—The situation continues very strong on all animal ammoniates, with the majority of the producers sold up for this month's shipment and offering sparingly for March and April. Sales have been made from \$3.15 up to \$3.20 and 10¢. for tankage, with the outside prices now asked for later shipments. Blood from \$3.30 up to \$3.35 for prompt or March shipment also offered sparingly at outside prices. The lower grade tankage is very firmly held at some advance. A few hundred tons of 7 and 15 ground tankage might be bought at \$23.24@23.50 per ton Chicago freight basis for shipment South only, as product is located at Western points. Steam bone meal 3 and 50 is offered in a small way at \$22 per ton in new 200-lb. sacks.

**OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 11.—The provision markets during the week under review have shown little fluctuation in price. The supply of steam lard in the country is abundant, and the supply of neutral lard at a minimum. Price of tallow is maintained, price of oleo stearine is on the down grade and a fair volume of business has taken place in oleo oil. These goods seem to be wanted in view of the light stocks of same abroad. Export business in butter oil continues at a standstill, and that article is too high for the European markets.

**FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.**

New York, February 14.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.83¼@4.83¾	
Demand sterling.....	4.8555@4.8560	
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.82¼@4.83	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23%	@ 5.23¼+1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.22¼	@ 5.22¼+1-16
Commercial, sight.....	5.19%	@ 5.18%
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	93%	@ 93 13-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94%	@ 94 15-16
Commercial, sight.....	94%	@ 94 13-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25	@ 5.25+1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39%	@ 39¼+1-32

**FAT-MEN**

ALL GRADES OF  
ANIMAL  
AND  
VEGETABLE  
FATS

**STERNE & SON CO.**

JUST BROKERS  
Postal Telegraph Building  
Chicago

STEARINS

OILS

TALLOW

GREASE

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Market in a Rut—Crude Oil Values Slightly Easier, but not Much Pressure—Routine Consuming Trade—Sentiment Mixed.

Discussion has been general recently over the stability of cotton oil values, notwithstanding an indifferent consuming demand. Many in the trade have tired of selling the future market in anticipation of a break, and these interests are now awaiting developments. This really reflects the only change in sentiment, and it has not been marked enough to result in much fresh speculative buying. Apparently it is still a question of the mills being able to hold their supplies until consumers find it imperative to buy.

During the past week there were sales of crude oil at scattered points, the basis being a shade lower, but at no time were the offerings continued or made in a manner to indicate that a drastic decline was imminent. Heretofore, the cotton oil market has been, at various times, fixed as at present, and it transpired in most cases that when activity was seen, higher prices accompanied the movement. Many Southerners and some Westerners dwell on this point, but at other centers there are comparatively few talking of a pending advance.

The theory is that there is enough oil to go around, and to provide a substantial carry-

over, even allowing for a consumption of high-grade oil at domestic and foreign points equal to the very fair total of last year. Presumably, the statisticians are calculating on a crush of oil this season of about 100,000 bbls. more than last year; also on a smaller foreign consumption of low-grade cotton oil, equivalent to approximately 200,000 bbls., and a curtailed use of the under grades in this country of about the same amount. The belief prevails that the high prices thus far have been against distribution, and that if the levels are maintained, the chances are so much more in favor of adding to the prospective carry-over. Conservative interests do not side with the rampant or inveterate bears, however, and their view is that while everything points to a surplus of oil at the end of this summer, it may not necessarily be burdensome, but rather, with quotations at the  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. level, the list will be as high as warranted.

Evidently consumers of cottonseed oil have resolved to adhere to their hand-to-mouth buying policy. They would not be attracted very much by a small or moderate decline. Perhaps it is on this account that many of the Southern mills are unwilling sellers, as a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon or so in the price of crude oil does not result in the

working off of much stuff. The character of the buying is not being analyzed as the popular belief is that foreign and home users are taking only of the better grades of oil, and only small quantities at a time. Some of the local consumers do not deny that light stocks are being held by them, but they comfort themselves with the belief that there is enough oil at the various Southern points to satisfy all requirements.

At this early stage, there is a tendency manifest to await the March Government Report, which will show the amount of seed crushed and to be crushed. These statistics should be of great interest, as they will determine whether or not the high prices for seed have resulted in a greater crush than generally supposed, and the trade may be able to gather a better idea from the figures as to the amount of unsold oil in the country. The advance in the market of a year ago took place just after the issuance of the Census Bureau figures. No date has been made known as yet as to the issuance of this report, and although last season the figures were promulgated toward the latter part of the month, it is likely that they will be out at an earlier date this March.

The range of cotton oil values during the past week has been exceedingly narrow. On

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

### NEW YORK

Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brands

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



one side there is stress laid on the small offerings, but as an offset, demand is not aggressive. Refiners are doing but little. Gossip has been heard that certain of the refining concerns are short close to 75,000 bbls. in the way of hedges, but this estimate is believed to be an exaggeration. There has not been much hedge selling of late, due to the limited offerings of crude oil, and on the last advance of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. from the  $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢ level for the July delivery, there were many hedges undone. Fluctuations in lard have not given incentive to the oil market, one way or the other, and while the cotton market has shown heaviness, this has been ignored, as oil and cotton cannot be expected to be sympathetically influenced at this period of the year, particularly as it is too early for new crop preparations to be a factor, and some time ago the oil trade had reconciled itself to the estimates of a 14,000,000 bale crop, not counting the flinters.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 7, 1914.—Spot, \$7.06@7.15; February, \$7.06@7.09; March, \$7.13@7.15; April, \$7.20@7.25; May, \$7.29@7.31; June, \$7.40@7.41; July, \$7.50@7.51; August, \$7.61@7.63; September, \$7.69@7.70. Futures closed at unchanged to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 1,000, \$7.14@7.13; May, 600, \$7.30; June, 500, \$7.40; July, 1,800, \$7.50@7.49; September, 200, \$7.70. Total sales, 4,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.05; off, \$6.80@6.90; reddish off, \$6.30@6.65; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, February 9, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.15; February, \$7@7.15; March, \$7.15@7.17; April, \$7.22@7.27; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.41@7.43; July, \$7.51@7.52; August, \$7.63@7.65; September, \$7.70@7.73. Futures closed at 1 to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 1,000, \$7.16@7.15; May, 1,000, \$7.32; June, 600, \$7.42@7.41; July, 7,000, \$7.52@7.51. Total sales, 9,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.15; off, \$6.70@6.90; reddish off, \$6.30@6.65; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 10, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.20; February, \$7.06@7.18; March, \$7.18@7.20; April, \$7.24@7.27; May, \$7.33@7.34; June, \$7.42@7.44; July, \$7.52@7.54; August, \$7.64@7.66; September, \$7.70@7.74. Futures closed at unchanged to 6 advance. Sales were: March, 2,800, \$7.20@7.19; May, 4,100, \$7.35@7.32; July, 3,500, \$7.55@7.53; August, 200, \$7.67@7.66. Total sales, 10,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@7.15; off, \$6.75@6.98; reddish off, \$6.45@6.70; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 11, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.17; February, \$7.05@7.16; March, \$7.17@7.18; April, \$7.23@7.25; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.41@7.43; July, \$7.50@7.52; August, \$7.62@7.64; September, \$7.69@7.71. Sales were: March, 1,900, \$7.18@7.16; May, 4,300, \$7.32@7.30; July, 4,200, \$7.52@7.50; September, 400, \$7.70. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.15; off, \$6.75@6.96; reddish off, \$6.40@6.75; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, February 12, 1914.—Holiday.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 11, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Feb. 11, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	311
Barbados, W. I. ....	18	2,899
Belize, Honduras .....	—	47
Bergen, Norway .....	—	210
Bordeaux, France .....	50	135
Bristol, England .....	—	25

Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	5,840	San Juan, P. R. ....	—	450
Cape Town, Africa. ....	—	881	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	508
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	8	Vera Cruz, Mexico. ....	—	874
Ceara, Brazil .....	—	5			
Christiania, Norway .....	—	405	Total .....	354	31,088
Christiansund, Norway .....	—	105	From Galveston—		
Colon, Panama .....	3	1,502	Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	200
Constantinople, Turkey .....	—	100	Bremen, Germany .....	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	4,205	Havana, Cuba .....	—	611
Demerara, British Guiana. ....	25	543	Progreso, Mexico .....	—	200
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	118	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	50
Genoa, Italy .....	—	9,752	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland .....	200	3,460	Vera Cruz, Mexico. ....	—	100
Hamburg, Germany .....	462	8,720			
Havana, Cuba .....	62	505	Total .....	—	1,361
Havre, France .....	375	7,215	From Baltimore—		
Hull, England .....	—	630	Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	25
Iquique, Chile .....	484	509	Havre, France .....	—	2,550
Kingston, W. I. ....	85	1,792	Liverpool, England .....	—	100
La Guaira, Venezuela. ....	—	15			
Las Palmas, A. R. ....	—	20	Total .....	—	2,675
Liverpool, England .....	1,430	15,856	From Philadelphia—		
London, England .....	—	10,300	Genoa, Italy .....	—	806
Manchester, England .....	—	6,784			
Marseilles, France .....	—	5,530	Total .....	—	806
Matanzas, Cuba .....	—	51	From Savannah—		
Melbourne, Australia .....	55	277	Hamburg, Germany .....	611	2,252
Monte Cristi, S. D. ....	83	333	Liverpool, England .....	—	486
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	5,153	London, England .....	—	1,983
Naples, Italy .....	—	2,871	Manchester, England .....	—	606
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	90	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	19,667
Para, Brazil .....	—	7			
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	951	Total .....	611	24,994
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	23	From Newport News—		
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	41	269	London, England .....	—	136
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	55			
Port Limon, C. R. ....	5	204	Total .....	—	136
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	6	From Norfolk—		
Porto Cortez, Honduras. ....	—	4	Glasgow, Scotland .....	225	1,600
Progreso, Mexico .....	33	178	Hamburg, Germany .....	90	1,015
Punto Arenas, Chile. ....	—	388	Liverpool, England .....	—	6,605
Rio Janeiro, Brazil. ....	60	2,316	London, England .....	—	501
Rotterdam, Holland .....	945	9,421	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	2,130
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	5			
Sanchez, S. D. ....	—	406	Total .....	315	11,851
San Domingo, S. D. ....	11	152	From San Francisco—		
San Juan, P. R. ....	94	899	Guatemala .....	—	3
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	523	Honduras .....	—	1
Santos, Brazil .....	—	1,927	Hong Kong, China. ....	—	2
Singapore, Straits Settle-	—	2	Mexico .....	—	1
ments .....	—	2	Nicaragua .....	—	1
Southampton, England .....	—	100	Yokohama, Japan .....	—	13
Sydney, Australia .....	—	459			
Trieste, Austria .....	560	12,876	Total .....	—	21
Trinidad, W. I. ....	17	439	From all other ports—		
Turks Island, W. I. ....	—	16	Canada .....	3,077	30,861
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	1,564	Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2,299
Venice, Italy .....	—	4,472			
Vera Cruz, Mexico. ....	—	129	Total .....	3,077	33,160
					Same period 1912.
Total .....	5,098	135,153			Bbls.
From New Orleans—			Recapitulation—		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	4,075	From New York. ....	5,098	135,153
Bocas del Toro. ....	4	33	From New Orleans. ....	354	31,088
Bremen, Germany .....	50	915	From Galveston .....	—	1,361
Christiania, Norway .....	—	6,415	From Baltimore .....	—	2,675
Genoa, Italy .....	—	377	From Philadelphia. ....	—	806
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	25	From Savannah .....	611	24,994
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	1,275	From Newport News. ....	—	136
Hamburg, Germany .....	100	4,698	From Norfolk .....	315	11,851
Havana, Cuba .....	100	725	From San Francisco. ....	—	21
Liverpool, England .....	—	250	From Boston .....	—	431
London, England .....	—	50	From Mobile .....	—	3,970
Manchester, England .....	—	600	From all other ports. ....	3,077	33,160
Progreso, Mexico .....	100	915	Total .....	9,455	241,245
Puerto, Mexico .....	—	500			397,239
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	8,511			

### The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Jersey Butter Oil  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil

Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Refineries: (IVORYDALE, O.  
PORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.)

Cable Address:  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. & C.



<b>ASPEGREN &amp; CO.</b>	
<b>Produce Exchange Building</b>	<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>
<b>EXPORTERS</b>	<b>BROKERS</b>
ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL	ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR
<b>COTTON SEED OIL</b>	
<b>SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY</b>	
WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS	
WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR	
THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.	

**COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS****Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, February 13.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 72 marks; butter oil, 72 marks; summer yellow, 68 marks.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, February 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 39¼ florins; choice summer white, 43¼ florins, and butter oil, 43¼ florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, February 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 82¼ francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, February 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 87¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 91¼ francs; choice summer white oil, 91¼ francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, February 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 34½s.; summer yellow, 33½s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 12.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c. bid, any shipment; trading very light.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 12.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c.; some small selling. Meal, \$26. Atlanta. Hulls, very dull at \$8.50, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 12.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 46c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$26.25@26.50 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$6.25@6.50, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 12.—Basis prime crude barely steady at 44c. bid, 45c. asked. Prime meal, 8 per cent., lower at \$28.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$27.50. Hulls weaker at \$8.50 loose, \$11.25 sacked, here.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 12.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; basis prime, 44c. bid, 45c. asked; prime, 45½c. bid, 46c. asked; light trading. Choice loose cake nominal; no trading.

**CRUSHERS FOR BETTER COTTON.**

The special committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers Association, which has been conducting a campaign for several years to increase the yield of cotton per acre, is continuing its educational campaign during the present year under the active direction of Chairman J. M. Macdonald. In its latest letter to oil mill men it says:

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 5, 1914.

Gentlemen: This committee was appointed three years ago to increase the yield of cotton per acre. At that time, there was urgent need over the entire South of better farming methods, and closer co-operation between the planter and business interests.

This committee issued and distributed through its subscribers, many circulars touching on every phase of cotton development. We feel this work has been carried on in an intelligent and systematic manner over the entire South, not only by the United States Department of Agriculture, but also by state local communities, and large railroad systems. It is surely possible today for any planter in the South to obtain all the information and assistance he requires to increase his yield of cotton per acre.

It seems desirable for our committee to confine their work to impressing upon our mills the desirability of constantly talking to seed shippers and planters about crop improvement to keep up their interest.

The mill manager should keep in touch with all crop improvement work. He should have his name on the mailing list of the United States Department of Agriculture, for bulletins on cotton. He should keep in touch with his own state agricultural stations or colleges, so that he may always be posted and able to extend help and to encourage crop improvement work.

We make the following suggestions:

First: The work done by the Corn Boys' Club in the South, has been most excellent and has resulted in largely increasing the yield of corn per acre over the entire South. The Government has a similar plan for Boys' Cotton Clubs. We attach hereto a copy of the Government's circular B-535 on this subject. Additional copies can be obtained by writing the United States Department of

Agriculture. If there is not a Boys' Cotton Club in your locality, start one.

Second: There is legislation constantly before your state as well as the National Government, to give greater support to agricultural stations and colleges. Let our mill managers keep in touch with this legislation and do everything possible to encourage it. There is before Congress an important bill styled the "Lever Bill," carrying appropriations to widen the scope of crop improvement work over the South, including national help for agricultural colleges. We urge upon you the importance of speaking or writing to your congressman asking his support of this measure.

Third: If you have not already state legislation that permits your local county to join the United States Government in the expense of crop improvement work, you should become a supporter of this class of legislation. In our opinion, the United States Government is doing the most effective and consistent crop improvement work, and legislation which allows the community to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture by paying a portion of the expense of such work, has the effect of doubling the area which the United States Department of Agriculture can cover.

Fourth: In a number of the Northern states, where great interest has been taken in the Boys' Corn Clubs, it has been possible by bringing the matter to the attention of the State Board of Education, to set aside in the public schools a day devoted entirely to corn. How about a day set apart in the schools in the Southern states devoted entirely to cotton? Take up with your local school people and talk up such a movement.

Demonstration Farms: Every oil mill should have a demonstration farm in connection with, or near their oil mill. We think this has never been tried in an intelligent way without proving not only educational to the mill manager himself and all who come to his mill, but in addition, has been a source of profit in itself.

If you have not a small demonstration farm at all near your mill, we urge upon you the desirability of starting one at once. It is the best way to educate your seed shippers and the community generally, in better farming methods.

Boll Weevils: As this pest is doing more

**PRIME EDIBLE VEGETABLE STEARINE**

GUARANTEED TITRE 58-60°

**8 Pounds Equal to 15 Pounds Oleo**Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act,  
June 30, '06. Ser. No. 40,803**JOSLIN SCHMIDT & CO. CINCINNATI,  
OHIO, U. S. A.**

damage to the cotton crop in the South than everything else put together, it is a matter that we should keep constantly before us.

Quite recently it was found by one large ginner, that a large number of live weevils were passing through his gin; as a matter of fact, he accumulated a large number by picking them up where they had dropped from the gin. Be sure your gins are killing these weevils by burning them, and also call the matter to the attention of the gins from which you buy seed.

We ask the co-operation and interest of every oil mill manager in the South in our work. All our committee can do is to make a few suggestions, but the extent to which they can be carried out, depends upon the actual work and attention given this matter by the oil mill manager himself.

Yours truly,  
J. M. MACDONALD,  
Chairman,  
H. J. PARRISH,  
H. F. H. EBERTS.

## COTTON OIL MILL INTERESTS AND THE TARIFF

### What New Law Has Done for the Cottonseed Products Industry

Cottonseed products interests are naturally pleased with features of the new tariff law as it favorably affects that industry, though they are still clamoring for a square deal for their cotton oil in foreign countries where discriminatory tariff restrictions operate heavily against them.

The Legislative Committee of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has been active from the first in the tariff work at Washington, and under the chairmanship

of J. J. Culbertson of Texas has done effective work. The committee has just sent to the members a synopsis of the results of recent legislation, which puts the situation under the old and new laws in comparison as follows:

To the Members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Your Legislative Committee presents herewith the changes in the Tariff Act of 1909, which were made by Congress in the present Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, on articles in which our industry is interested.

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Tariff 1909.	Paragraph.	Tariff 1913.
73 Caustic Soda..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	67..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	
75 Soda Ash..... $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb.	605.....Free List	
38 Edible Olive Oil, in casks, 40 cents per gal.	45.....20 cents per gal.	
Packages less than 5 gallons, 50 cents per gal.	45.....30 cents per gal.	

#### SCHEDULE B.

##### Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

90 Fuller's Earth, crude.....\$1.50 per ton	76.....75 cents per ton
Manufactured.....\$3.00 per ton	76.....\$1.50 cents per ton

#### SCHEDULE C.

##### Metals and Manufactures of

125 Cotton Ties.....3-10 of 1 cent per lb.	509.....Free List
130 Tin Plates.....12-10 cents per lb.	109.....15% ad valorem

#### SCHEDULE G.

##### Agricultural Products and Provisions.

249 Soya Beans.....45 cents per bu.	606.....Free List
282 Peanuts, unshelled..... $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per lb.	225..... $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per lb.
282 Peanuts, shelled.....1 cent per lb.	225..... $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per lb.
688 Cotton Seed.....Free List	595.....Free List
639 Cotton Seed Oil.....Free List	561.....Free List
288 Lard.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.	523 Lard, Lard Compounds and Lard Substitutes.....Free List
245 Butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per lb.	195.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

#### SCHEDULE J.

##### Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures of

352 and 354. Jute bagging for bags, and finished bags..... $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per lb. and 15% ad valorem	279 and 281.....10% ad valorem (Subject to drawback when exported per Paragraph O, Section IV.)
355 Bagging for cotton, 6-10 of 1 cent per sq. yd.	408.....Free List

#### SCHEDULE K

##### Wool and Manufactures of

370 Camel's Hair of value 12 cents or less per lb.....4 cents per lb.	650.....Free List
370 Value over 12 cents.....7 cents per lb.	650.....Free List
378 Camel's hair Cloth, if valued at less than 40 cents per lb.....33 cents per lb. and 50% ad valorem	422 Press Cloth composed of camel's hair imported expressly for oil milling purposes, and marked so as to indicate that it is for such purposes, and cut into lengths not to exceed 72 inches and woven in widths not under 10 inches, nor to exceed 15 inches, and weighing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per square foot.....Free List
If valued at over 40 cents per lb., 44 cents per lb. and 50% ad valorem (All lengths, weights and widths.)	

The following regulations by the Treasury Department governing the marking of press cloths noted above has been made under T. D. 33929:

"Press cloths to be entitled to free entry should be required to be stamped with a mark extending lengthwise along the center of the cloth and bearing the words 'For Oil Milling Purposes' in block letters 3 inches in height and leaving not more than 10 inches of uncovered surface of cloth at either end.

369 Goat's Hair, Wool, etc.....12 cents per lb.	288 All other camel's hair press cloth, differing from above.....10% ad valorem
378 Other Woolen Press Cloth.....33 cents per lb. and 50% ad valorem	650.....Free List
445 Hair Press Cloth.....20 cents per sq. yd.	288.....35% ad valorem

NOTE.—The above is intended to cover press cloth manufactured from horse and similar hair.

#### Free List.

640 Oleo Stearine.

#### No Relief from Foreign Discrimination.

Notwithstanding Congress has reduced duties in general on articles imported from foreign countries, those countries that have discriminated against American products have generally retained the discriminating

duties that have existed in the past on the products of American cotton seed. This condition exists in relation to Austria-Hungary, which still retains the prohibitive and discriminating duty of 40 kronen per 100 kilos (equal to 27 cents per gallon) on American

cottonseed oil. The United States Congress has seen fit in the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, to reduce duties on glass, earthenware, china and porcelain ware from 5 to 20 per cent., which are imported in quantities from that country.

On olive oil imported into this country (of which Italy produces large quantities), the duty has been reduced 20 cents per gallon, while Italy still retains the discriminating surtax of 14 lire per quintal and general duty of 24 lire (total equal to 26 cents per gallon) against American edible cottonseed oil.

France still retains the duty of 12 francs per 100 kilos (equal to 8 cents per gallon) on edible American cottonseed oil, which is not especially discriminating in favor of other edible oils. Inasmuch as Congress has retained in the present tariff, generally, the high duties on wines and like articles, we can hardly expect reductions on American products imported into that country.

Germany, owing to trade exchange with Italy, permits edible olive oil to come into that country free, while there is a duty of 12.50 marks per 100 kilos (equal to 10 cents per gallon) on edible American cottonseed oil.

Spain still entirely prohibits any importation of edible American cottonseed oil—all such must be denatured before such is permitted entry.

Russia still practically prohibits importation by maintaining duties on all edible oils of 3.10 rubles per pood, which equals 32 cents per gallon.

Our own country still unjustly taxes colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound. With the abolishment of this tax (which we hope for in the near future) larger quantities of edible cottonseed oil will be used in its manufacture.

The Agricultural Department has seen fit to discriminate against American cottonseed oil in their ruling that salad oil is "per se" olive oil, and when composed of any other oil, shall be so noted on the label.

We maintain that edible, refined American cottonseed oil is the equal of any foreign oil manufactured; this is shown in that the difference between olive and cottonseed oil is in flavor only; as a dietetic, digestive and comestible, it is the full equal of olive oil.

Your committee is at work on those legislative matters which operate against an industry in the hope that discrimination both here and abroad may be removed. It is incomprehensible that our administration that has for its slogan "the reduction of the high cost of living" permits such unjust laws as that concerning oleomargarine, which unjustly taxes the consumer. The demand has come from the people of our country for the repeal of this law and the abolishment of the tax.

Should the law be repealed it would largely increase the consumption of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of the article.

Other matters will need special legislation in order to correct the errors and evils that are present. The Tariff Act of 1913 has not delegated to the president the power to penalize those countries that unduly discriminate against this country. This power was given in the bill as it came from the Senate, but unfortunately emasculated in conference. It seems therefore necessary that special legislation in some cases must be obtained to correct the evils, inconsistencies and discriminations that now exist.

Respectfully submitted,  
M. E. SINGLETON,  
President.  
J. J. CULBERTSON,  
Chairman Legislative Committee.

#### MOTOR TRUCK CARRYING CAPACITY.

"Events have proved that we acted wisely in readjusting the carriage capacity of Kissel-Kar trucks," says an officer of the Kissel Motor Car Company. "Special interest is manifested in our 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton models, which took the place of the 2-ton and 3-ton sizes. We figured, and apparently rightly, that while the average cargo delivered is equal tonnage, it is invariably necessary either to put on extra burden or make another trip with a light load."



# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Trade continues quiet with not much inquiry, for the only unsold hides comprising principally native steers and heavy native cows. The demand for branded continues heavy, with trading in Colorados at the full recent advance to 17½¢, and this is considered a big price as former sales were at 17¢ for February takeoff. It is hard to say what the packers will ask for March branded, as they are inclined to hold off from selling until they get closer to March, but are talking very near to January-February prices for these March hides ahead. Native steers last sold at 18¢ for Januarys, with some packers talking 18¼¢, but there is apparently not much demand for these or for heavy native cows, which make up the bulk of unsold stocks of hides on the market. Texas steers are strong in keeping with all kinds of branded, but in the absence of fresh trading are unchanged, although Colorados sharply advanced. Heavies range 18@18¼¢ asked, and lights and extremes 18¢ on last sales. March lights and extremes are talked 18@18¼¢. Butt brands are sympathetically firmer in keeping with the advance in Colorados, with January held around 17½¢, and November-December-January, 17¾¢, although one packer has been talking up to as high as 18¢ for February butts and sides together. In the absence of fresh business it is difficult to quote. For March salting ahead packers talk around 17@17¼¢ for butts and Colorados together. Colorados advanced sharply, as previously reported, with January-February selling up to 17½¢. Packers' ideas are exceptionally strong on branded, one packer talking as high as 18¢ for February butts and sides together, and for March salting ahead packers' ideas range from 17@17½¢ for both butt brands and Colorados as noted above. Branded cows are closely sold up to March 1 at 17¾¢ last paid, and packers expect to get and advance for March salting ahead, some predicting as much as 18¼¢@18½¢, though probably they would be glad to sell at 18@18¼¢. Native cows are strong and closely sold up on light weights at 18¢ last paid, and are predicting 18¼¢@18½¢ on next sales of March. The only packer with any prospects of a few February to offer over sales talks 18¼¢ for these, and may entertain even higher views now, as on the good selling lines the packers apparently have no limits. Heavy cows are slow in comparison. December heavies last brought 17¾¢, with some talking 18¢ for these and also for January, while others are still reported willing to sell Januarys alone at 17½¢. Native bulls are nominally held at 15¢ for January. Branded bulls show quite a range. As noted previously a packer claimed to have declined 14½¢ for November to date heavy average, talking as high as 15¢, but would probably split this price. On the other hand asking prices range 14@14½¢, as to average, points of salting, etc., and former trading in January from light average points, Kansas City and Oklahoma, was at 14½¢.

Later.—One packer sold 6,000 all on hand January early February branded cows at

18¢. Two cars heavy Texas previous January salting sold 18¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade could hardly be more quiet than it is. Tanners apparently are absolutely out of the market at present prices for future delivery poor quality stock, but any dealer having good hides unsold can get full prices. Most dealers are talking for the benefit of the effect on outside points along the lines that they have plenty of hides sold to keep them busy delivering to the balance of February and into March, and as the tanners are not willing to pay present asking rates for poor quality to come in during the next several months, and with a prospective increase in country slaughter on account of colder weather. Chicago dealers are going slow regarding making further purchases unless at lower figures. The Chicago dealers, however, are telling the tanners that prices are going to continue strong right through the long-haired season also that colder weather will undoubtedly stimulate the demand for upper leathers. On account of the short supply of hides and light country kill compared with former years dealers think tanners will be forced into the market before long, but the tanners are fighting shy on paying high prices for poor quality stock, but whether they will be able to remain out long enough to break the market remains to be seen. Buffs continue at 15¼¢@16¢, the outside price asked, and heavy cows held 15¼¢. Extremes continue strong at 17¢ for any regular good lots, and from 17¼¢@17½¢ talked. Heavy steers are held at 16¢, and about steady at 15¼¢@16¢. Bulls, 13½¢@14¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—Have not brought up to the full asking rate on latest sale, one dealer selling extra choice Chicago cities at 21½¢, as previously noted, although the other still asks 22¢. Regular Chicago cities range 21@21½¢ asked; outside cities 20½¢@21, and countries 19@20¢ as to lots, sections, etc. Kips unchanged.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Still firm and unchanged. Packer heavy sheep and lambs held \$1.55.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Owing to the lack of offerings of common varieties no business has been done, but the market continues steady to firm. Mexicans are firm, with Montereys quoted up to 30¢. Such little peddling lots of a few bales each of coast Mexicans such as Vera Cruz, etc., are sold here at 24¢, but sizable quantities of these bring considerably more. Fresh arrivals include 3,372 Orinocos, most of which were sold before arrival per the "Commewijne," 1,917 Bogotas, etc., per the "Trent," 2,066 Central Americans and Panamas per the "Alliance," and 1,231 Central Americans, etc., per the "Prinz Joachim." Prices on last trading were 33¢ for Orinocos and mountain Bogotas, 32¼¢ for Puerto Cabellos and 32¢ for Central Americans. River Plates are unchanged, with prices on Buenos Aires ranged 30@31¢, as to weights, shippers and hair condition. Chinas are firm but quiet, with regular weights held at from 15@15¼¢, but some heavy weight Chinas of 20 lbs. and up alone are offered at 14¼¢.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—Some small sales

have been made of coast varieties of Mexicans, including Vera Cruz, etc., at 17¢, which is an advance of ¼¢ over last sales.

Later.—Some business is noted in Mexico City hides at 17½¢@18¢, the outside price being for strictly Mexico cities.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No sales are reported, and the market continues quiet as tanners are not disposed to pay the advanced prices generally talked by packers on all varieties.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to rule steady to firm, but some buyers seem to think that the tone if anything is slightly easier, as they say that dealers have been unable to find buyers at the extreme prices asked and are disposed to offer more freely. Tanners claim that present prices, quality considered, are the highest over known and that 16¢ for midwinter buff is fully equal to 18¢ for August-September buffs. Most tanners' views on buffs are not over 15¼¢, and a few have recently been secured from Pennsylvania points at this of late, but other Pennsylvania buffs have brought 16¢, and Ohio, etc., buffs are not obtainable under 16¢. One sale was made here lately of 1,500 Canadian 45-lb. and up hides of late salting at 15¢ flat, but a choice lot of hides sold in Montreal at 15¼¢ flat. Car lots of New England 25@60-lb. buffs and extremes together are held at 16¢ flat, but some New York State hides also held at 16¢ are of similar quality, being short trim and dew-claws off and worth more than regular lots of New York States, which are quoted about top at 15¼¢ flat for carloads and around 15¢ flat for little lots, with a few sales of the latter of 200@400 each at 15¢ flat. Buyers here are not showing any interest in Southern, claiming these are running mostly grubby at the present time. The market on Southern holds firm, however, at from 14¼¢@15¢ flat for extremes, and from 14@14½¢ for all weights, according to sections, freight points, etc. Good extremes last sold here at 15¢ flat, and some less desirable lots from Georgia at 14¾¢ flat. New York State extremes last sold at 17¢ selected, and Pennsylvanias, Ohios, etc., at 17¼¢, with 17½¢ asked.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues firm but nominally unchanged, and the smallness of offerings restricts business. New York Cities are quoted around \$1.85, \$2.35 and \$2.65, outside cities \$1.70@1.75, \$2.20@2.25 and \$2.50@2.55, and countries from 5@10¢ less as to lots.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market continues generally strong, and prices, if anything, are even higher than previously. Outside city renderers' lots without tails are quoted from \$3.30@5.50 flat. Some buyers say they have not paid over \$5.35 as yet, but other sales are reported at \$5.40 and \$5.45, and it is believed up to \$5.50 has been obtained for some. Mixed cities and countries range from \$5@5.30, according to how they run, and countries alone from \$4.85@5. One lot of about 400 Canadian hides is offered here at \$4.70 flat, but these run small in size, poor takeoff and contain a good many without heads and shanks. Buyers would rather pay top rates for choice large spready hides than the inside prices for poorer stock, as the demand from tanners is for choice large fronts and big butts. Fronts are rather quiet at a range of \$3.75@4 as to lots, but prices on butts are advancing. Some sales of 21-inch butts have been made at \$2.10 and \$2.15; some held \$2.20, and 20-inch \$1.85@1.90. Government reports give 20,962,000 horses and 4,449,000 mules in the United States on January 1, 1914.

## Boston.

Market firm but quiet. Buffs 16¢; some asking 16¼¢. Extremes 17@17½¢, as to lots. Southern firm at 14½¢@15¢ for extremes, and 14@14½¢ for all weights as to sections, etc.



# Chicago Section

## OUR CONCLUSIONS.

After profound, prolonged study, we have concluded that the shortage of beef is due to the fact that there are less cattle marketed and more people to eat 'em than formerly. Then again, after more profounder, prolongeder study, we have concluded—considering that meat animals are nearly double the price on the hoof than they were a few years ago—that the raiser is ahead of the game in every way, even if only marketing half the number of animals he used to. Then again, after a most profoundest, prolongedest study, we have concluded that there are no "rubes" in the country any more!

Even Napoleon went a little too far.

Tango, tangoing, tanggone! Let us hope so.

Throw another fit, Willie; Uncle Bryan didn't see you that time.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,600 net to the buyer.

Where is that double-lead steam calliope, anyhow? In winter quarters, presumably.

Florida is a much more congenial climate, anyhow, and it's far enough away, too, to be clear of the din.

It isn't any puzzle; it needs no deep study; it just sticks out like a wooden leg—"Get the coin!" That's all!

That nice "well-turned ankle" our old man used to glim is now encased in a doormat. What next? Doggoneit!

Speaking of "leading lights," what's the matter with Roger Sullivan's? In price, anyhow. Put a top on that!

"It would do your heart good to see this horse trot," said the horse dealer to the purchaser. And it would, at that.

Do you know why such a lot of these little guys "go through"? No? Well, for one thing, you can't see 'em coming! Low bridge!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 7, 1914, averaged 11.13 cents per pound.

Presidential bee? Lessee, there seems to be a whole hive of 'em. Remember, the old-time Queen Bee is queenier'n ever these days, wot?

There are so many so-called "leading lights" turn out to be misleading these days that it is well to do most of your peregrinating by daylight.

As pants the heart for cooling streams, So pants the maid for brother's jeans. Don't rhyme, eh? No, and it ain't reasonable, either!

Bill Hearse now heads it "Mr. Wilson and Woman Suffrage," and then proceeds to rave as usual. Long may he rave; we need a national clown.

Adam and Eve—don't be in a hurry, we're getting there! The men are going in for transparent vests; that's meeting the situation half way, anyhow!

"What and why is deviled ham?" asks a customer. Ham is "deviled" just to keep the consumer from raising h—l about it. Look out! Railroad crossing!

There are people who think, and so express themselves, that Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, hasn't got good sense. Maybe not, but—he's got a heart.

Jevver pick periwinkles outah their shells with a hairpin? Well, if you have you know just how useful a hairpin can be through a cold snap like that of the past week.

Figuring the strength of the army—and navy also for that matter—requires just as good an eraser on one end of the pencil as it does a point on the other. Wot?

When a real estate agent tells you how the land lies in that section he is trying to sell. Don't believe him, but watch him and listen and you'll get the real lie of the land.

"I am not drinking any more!" said Uptub to a friend. "Not necessary!" said Friend. "I'd rather hear of your drinking considerably less." Then darkness fell.

A "tango" special train leaves Chicago the afternoon of February 21 for New Orleans. A number of Chicago's society tangoists have chartered the train to attend the Mardi Gras Festival.

Cattle inspectors, hog inspectors, sheep inspectors, and now—chicken inspectors. Don't crowd, there! Keep in line, and be sure you can answer all questions, and fill the vacancies creditably.

After all, are calamity howlers, sarcastic critics of our government, and that ilk, desirable citizens? Why not make the slogan: "The United States, right or wrong, first, last and all the time."

That "heavyweight" guy you hear so much about in business is not figured on a basis of avoirdupois; he may be anything from a "feather" to a "heavy" in that sense. He is measured by his ability to put the IT in profit!

Some girl! Weighed 200, mostly magnificent "out curves" with beeyewtiful auburn red-gold hair, Grecian profile, lovely shell-like ears, neck like a swan (not so long, though), and—what's the use, anyhow? You mutts are away ahead of me, and you know it. Some girl!

Getting down to facts—there are a whole lot of people who never knew just what kind of a man P. D. Armour was. Here's an instance: A certain prominent member of the Board of Trade undertook one side of the market against Armour. Big battle. Result: P. D. won. Opponent died shortly after, practically penniless. No fault of Armour's, for the deceased had opposed others before and had won and gloried in it. After his death P. D. Armour offered the widow \$50,000, but without her knowing who the giver was. She refused it. The story told by her own brother to the writer.

## WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

**E. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS  
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.  
Designers of Packing Plants  
Cold Storage and Warehouses

**The Davidson  
Commission  
Co.**

**BROKERS**  
Meats, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Tankage,  
Blood and Bones.  
WRITE US. Get on Our List for Market Quotations  
519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

# MERIT!!!

That is what makes our

## SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.

Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency..

**NEW YORK**  
35th St. & 11th Ave.  
Provision Department

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**CHICAGO**  
U. S. YARDS

## Service is written into the sale of KisselKar Trucks

When you select a motor truck you want to be sure that it is **mechanically right**—one which has demonstrated in actual use that it is adapted to **your** requirements. It is not enough that it looks good. What it has done out on the road is the information you want.

But do not let your investigations rest there. Find out about the reputation of the manufacturer. Find out about his financial standing. Find out about his manufacturing facilities. Find out his method and manner of **SERVICE**.

## KISSELKAR TRUCKS

And when you look into KisselKar **SERVICE**—the **all-important factor to a truck owner**—you find **SERVICE written into the sale**—not vague promises, but a definite and specific contract, with complete facilities to insure its performance—and back of this service is stability and responsibility.

You are entitled to the **uninterrupted** use of your truck, adequate provision to supply you quickly

with duplicate parts, the requisite skill to install or replace them and regular inspection—all at the least possible cost.

Illustrated portfolio just issued. Send for your copy.

KisselKar Trucks are built in six sizes—  
1500 lbs., 1, 1½, 2½, 3½, and 6-ton capacity

**Kissel Motor Car Co., 550 Kissel Avenue, Hartford, Wis.**

Boston, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Dallas and 300 other American and Canadian points.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Saturday, Jan. 31.....	282	7	5,141	393
Monday, Feb. 2.....	20,676	1,065	37,389	39,874
Tuesday, Feb. 3.....	2,632	2,041	31,533	12,280
Wednesday, Feb. 4.....	13,140	1,224	36,031	14,024
Thursday, Feb. 5.....	5,457	1,083	21,340	16,495
Friday, Feb. 6.....	3,472	2	10,775	5,787
Saturday, Feb. 7.....	92	2	17,918	250
Total last week.....	41,254	5,748	170,179	88,146
Previous week.....	40,763	6,156	138,135	107,135
Cor. time, 1913.....	43,876	6,456	149,472	93,201
Cor. time, 1912.....	51,679	6,864	189,100	113,282

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 2.....	4,974	70	10,887	6,806
Tuesday, Feb. 3.....	2,497	120	8,751	1,955
Wednesday, Feb. 4.....	5,287	119	12,018	4,774
Thursday, Feb. 5.....	3,472	2	10,775	5,787
Friday, Feb. 6.....	2,246	19	7,153	3,139
Saturday, Feb. 7.....	24	...	7,077	130
Total last week.....	18,700	330	57,261	22,501
Previous week.....	19,275	345	39,563	25,784
Cor. time, 1913.....	18,062	374	41,024	29,107
Cor. time, 1912.....	21,239	560	51,974	21,958

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 7, 1914.....	250,961	899,369	574,124
Same period, 1913.....	283,833	957,239	540,076

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 7, 1914.....	510,000
Previous week.....	478,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	494,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	610,000
Total year to date.....	2,980,000
Same period, 1913.....	3,081,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 7, 1914.....	111,000	378,500	189,000
Week ago.....	128,000	352,100	228,600
Year ago.....	126,100	380,500	200,100
Two years ago.....	128,700	487,100	241,300

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	668,000	766,000
Hogs.....	2,118,000	2,340,000
Sheep.....	1,250,000	1,160,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending February 7, 1914:	
Armour & Co.....	24,500
Swift & Co.....	15,700
S. & S. Co.....	10,000
Morris & Co.....	8,400
Hammond Co.....	6,100
Western P. Co.....	8,800
Anglo-American.....	6,200
Independent P. Co.....	8,200
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,400
Roberts & Oake.....	3,800
Brennan P. Co.....	3,300
Miller & Hart.....	3,800
Others.....	12,600
Totals.....	119,400
Previous week.....	107,400
1913.....	114,200
1912.....	144,700
Total year to date.....	706,200
Same period last year.....	838,200

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.30	\$8.55	\$5.35	\$7.45
Previous week.....	8.40	8.35	5.45	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.90	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.59	4.15	6.15

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@	9.30
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@	8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@	8.90
Distiller steers.....	8.65@	9.00
Inferior steers.....	7.00@	7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@	7.00
Feeding steers.....	7.50@	8.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@	6.10
Stock cows.....	5.00@	5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	7.25@	8.25
Stock heifers.....	6.00@	7.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.75@	7.25
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@	4.75
Butcher bulls.....	6.10@	7.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.75@	6.25
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@	10.25
Heavy calves.....	7.00@	8.50

## HOGS.

Choice light, 100 to 180 lbs.....	\$8.50@	8.60
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.50@	8.65
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.55@	8.65
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.60@	8.75
Prime heavy butchers, 230 to 330 lbs.....	8.65@	8.80
Mixed packing.....	8.55@	8.60
Heavy packing.....	8.40@	8.55
Pigs.....	6.75@	7.60
Boars.....	2.00@	2.80
*Stags.....	8.25@	9.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$6.75@	7.55
Fed western lambs.....	6.50@	8.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@	7.00
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@	5.75
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@	4.75
Feeding ewes.....	3.50@	4.25
Fed western wethers.....	5.25@	5.85
Native ewes.....	5.00@	5.50
Fed yearlings.....	6.00@	6.55

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$21.82½	\$21.82½	\$21.70	\$21.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.07	11.07½	11.02½	11.05
July.....	11.25	11.25	11.22½	11.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.65
July.....	11.80	11.80	11.77½	11.80

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.82½	21.82½	21.65	21.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.05	11.07½	11.00	11.00
July.....	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.67½	11.67½	11.60	11.60
July.....	11.80	11.80	11.72½	11.72½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.75	21.87½	21.67½	21.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.05	11.07½	10.97½	11.07½
July.....	11.23½	11.27½	11.20	11.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.65	11.72½	11.62½	11.72½
July.....	11.80	11.82½	11.77½	11.82½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.87	21.90	21.67½	21.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.07½	11.07½	10.95	10.97
July.....	11.27½	11.27½	11.15	11.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May.....	11.72½	11.72½	11.62½	11.65
July.....	11.85	11.85	11.75	11.80

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914.

Holiday. No market.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May.....	21.67½	21.67½	21.60	21.62½
----------	--------	--------	-------	--------

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May.....	10.95	10.95	10.87½	10.90
July.....	11.15	11.15	11.07½	11.10

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.55	11.57½
July.....	11.72½	11.75	11.70	11.70

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@14
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@16
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@15
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	14	@14
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	18	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	18	@18
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Butts.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12	@12

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	10	@15
Cutlets.....	18	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Klips.....	16	@16

**AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED**

# TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

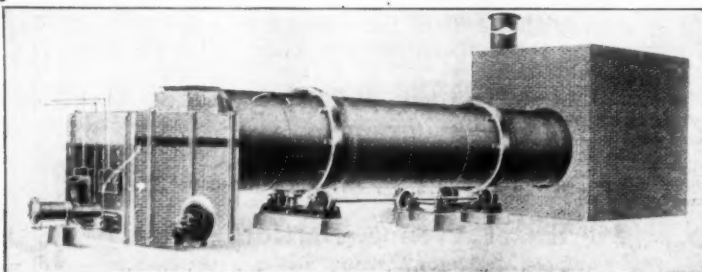
**Economical Efficient  
Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York





## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers	12 3/4 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/4
Cows	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 16
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11 1/4

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Chucks	@ 11 1/4
Boneless Chucks	@ 12
Medium Plates	@ 8 3/4
Steer Plates	@ 9
Cow Rounds	@ 10
Steer Rounds	@ 11
Cow Loins	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 22 1/2
Strip Loins	@ 11 1/4
Shinloin Butts	@ 13 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 13 1/2
Rolls	@ 15 1/4
Rump Butts	@ 14 1/2
Trimblings	@ 10 1/4
Shank	@ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 10 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 16 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17 1/4
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 16 1/4
Loin Ends, cow	@ 14 1/4
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 14 1/4
Hind Shanks	@ 6 1/4

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Hearts	@ 9 1/2
Tongues	@ 15 1/2
Sweetbreads	22 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7 1/2
Brains	5 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

## Veal

Heavy Carcass, Veal	@ 11 1/4
Light Carcass	@ 14
Good Carcass	@ 16
Good Saddle	@ 18
Medium Racks	@ 13
Good Racks	@ 14

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	65 @ 70
Plucks	@ 65
Heads, each	25 @ 30

## Lambs.

Good Caul	@ 12 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 14
Saddles, Caul	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 16 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/4
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11 1/4
Good Saddles	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 8
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loins	@ 7 1/4
Mutton Stew	@ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 12 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 11
Tenderloins	@ 30
Spare Ribs	@ 12
Butts	@ 13 1/4
Hocks	@ 8
Trimblings	@ 10
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 13 1/4
Tails	@ 8 1/2
Knobs	@ 7
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 10
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Hvers, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 5
Neck Bones	@ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12
Pork Hearts	@ 8 1/4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6 1/4
Pork Tongues	@ 13 1/2
Silp Bones	@ 6
Tail Bones	@ 7
Brails	6 @ 10 1/2
Backfat	@ 17
Hams	@ 11 1/4
Calas	@ 16
Belles	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 12

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 11 1/4

Choice Bologna	@ 18 1/4
Frankfurters	@ 18 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 11 1/4
Tongue	@ 14
Mixed Sausage	@ 13 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 18
New England Sausage	@ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 18 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@ 18 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@ 16
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 25 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 19 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 13
Garlic Sausage	@ 18
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 16
Farm Sausage	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 13
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 13 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 10
Luncheon Roll	@ 17
Delicatessen Leaf	@ 18 1/4
Jellied Roll	@ 18 1/4

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 26 1/4
German Salami (new)	@ 24
Italian Salami	@ 26 1/4
Holsteiner	@ 20
Mettwurst, New	@ 22
Farmer	@ 22

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	@ 5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	@ 6.00
Bologna, 1-50	@ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	@ 5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	@ 5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	@ 6.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 10.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 15.50
Pickled Pig's Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	@ 8.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.65
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	17.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	38.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	23.50
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 17.00
Flate Beef	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 23.00
Mess pork, old	@ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 25.00
Family Back Pork	@ 17.75
Bean Pork	@ 17.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 12 1/4
Pure lard	@ 11 1/4
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 9 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 11 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/4 @ 10 1/4
---	-----------------

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 10 1/4
Clear Plates	@ 10
Butts	@ 8 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 17 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 23 1/4
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 16 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 14
Dried Beef Sets	@ 29 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 30 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 29 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 25
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 24
Smoked Rolled Hams	@ 24 1/4
Bolled Calas	@ 18 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 18 1/4

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18 1/4
Expert Rounds	@ 26
Middles, per set	@ 23
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 73
Beef wassals	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 4
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 11
Hog bungs, export	@ 18 1/4
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.25 @ 3.30
Hoof meal, per unit	3.00 @ 3.05
Concentrated tankage	2.90 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 3.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 3.20 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 3.10 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.90 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	21.50 @ 22.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.50 @ 22.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 30c.

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., av.	250.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	36.00 @ 42.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 60-65 lbs., av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.70
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.22 1/2
Leaf	@ 10.00
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/4 @ 10
Oleo, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/4
Mutton	8 @ 9 1/4
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Grease, A white	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	56 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	65.50
Horse oil	6 1/4 @ 7

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime City	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' Prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Crackling	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
House	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Brown	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Glue stock	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Garbage grease	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/4 @ 14
Glycerine, candle	14 1/4 @ 15 1/4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	52 @ 52 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade	48 1/4 @ 49 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	62 @ 65 f. a. 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.20 @ 1.30

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.10 @ 1.12

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 11.

Under existing conditions, 20,599 cattle on Monday was a relief to the trade, as for several reasons the outlet was blocked and heavy receipts could not have been handled to as good advantage. The unseasonable weather has been replaced by the cold, crisp kind that not only stimulates humanity to action, but also creates a demand for more meat, the result of which was a good active market, and in some cases 10@15c. higher on prime cattle. Another indication of improvement was a better shipping demand, but a damper was thrown over the improvement as soon as the shippers had their orders filled, as the packers fell back to the closing prices of last week. This, however, applies more to the medium to fair grades than to prime cattle, as very few of the latter are coming. A weak close on Monday did not create an altogether pleasant outlook for Tuesday's trade, but the supplies at the Western markets were moderate, and our receipts were only 4,000, and most of the trading was done upon the basis of Monday's closing prices. Wednesday's estimated receipts of 18,000 was from 1,000 to 2,000 above expectations, judging from Tuesday's car report, but salesmen banking on an improvement in the shipping demand and a reported improvement in conditions through the Eastern States, started out with a determination to keep prices at least steady, but buyers could not see the point, and were very reluctant to start; in fact, it was almost noon time before they even indicated a desire to do business, and then their bids were from 10@15c. lower. This is an indication that a very moderate supply will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the trade for some time to come.

Although the close of last week did not carry much strength in butcher stuff, local demand and colder weather have been instrumental in boosting along the market this week. Monday's prices generally showed an advance of 10@15c. Tuesday about steady, making prices about the same as a week ago at this time with a more healthy feeling to the trade. This same condition applies also to bulls and calves. Wednesday's trade was mostly on a steady basis as compared with Monday and Tuesday's advance in prices.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday were estimated at 33,000, which was some lighter than looked for, and the trade opened strong with a good many early sales looking 5c. higher, but the early trading proved to be largely 10c. higher than the general market later in the day. Choice shipping grades sold on the opening of the market at \$8.80@8.85; top \$8.90, while the late end of the trade ruled largely 10c. lower, bulk of the sales around \$8.70@8.75, or about steady to 5c. lower than yesterday's average market. Eventually prices are bound to work some higher. We look to see a fair run of hogs the balance of the week and the forepart of next, but believe our market will hold fairly steady around present prices.

With fairly moderate receipts in the East,

as well as here and at the river points during the past 10 days, the trade in this department has been slow to respond. Today (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 25,000, with supplies still moderate in the East and at the river points, the trade has taken on the renewed life and activity looked for during the past several days, prices on both sheep and lambs ranging 10@15c. above yesterday's average. Fancy lambs are being held at 8c., while the poor to medium grades land at \$7.25@7.65; choice light yearlings would likely bring \$7.25; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6@6.50; fat, aged wethers, \$5.85@6.15; good to choice ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50; feeding lambs, \$6.85@7.15. The proportion of Colorado lambs, which receipts contain, is increasing daily, consignments from that State containing more than their share of the top-notchers, and from now on Colorado will be a dominating factor in the trade.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 11.

Receipts for the week amounted to approximately 12,200 head, which included 3,400 head Southern. There were very few choice offerings on the market, in fact the steer supply was less than last week. Prices on all grades of steers are 20 to 30c. higher than last week's close. Heavy steers topped the market for the week at \$8.85, while a load of yearlings of choice quality topped the entire market at \$9.25. The bulk of offerings sold generally from \$7.75 to \$8.50. Heifers at the end of the week were selling a big 25c. higher as compared with last week's close. Eight dollars and fifty cents was the highest price paid for carload lots, and \$9 for odd bunches, while the bulk moved in a range of \$7.50 to \$8.25. Cows are generally 10 to 15c. higher. The best of the offerings selling from \$7.50 to \$7.75, while the bulk has moved from \$6 to \$7.75. Veal calves are about 25 to 50c. higher than last week, the best offerings selling from \$11.25 to \$11.75. Texas steers were rather scarce, this kind selling from 15 to 25c. higher. Five loads of Texas meal fed steers topped the market yesterday at \$8.20. Other quarantine offerings have sold generally 10c. higher.

Approximately 65,900 hogs were received this week. The hog market has shown marked improvement over last week. The week opened with a top of \$8.75. An extremely active market prevailed throughout the week and prices advanced until today the high time was reached when several loads of prime butcher hogs brought \$8.95, and 50 head brought \$9. This top is the highest at which hogs have sold in many weeks. The supply was generous, and at no time during the week did the buyers show any tendency to cease getting the good hogs. Quality was fairly good.

Sheep received during the week totalled 13,500. Both sheep and lambs show slight advances over last week's close. Best lambs from Colorado during the week brought from \$7.65 to \$7.80. Best mutton sheep brought from \$5 to \$5.90. The trading from day to day showed a few fluctuations, but these were of no consequence. Clearances were good at a' jmes.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 10.

Cattle sales ruled strong to 15c. higher yesterday. In some cases cows sold 20c. higher, and veal calves a quarter higher. Today receipts are 9,000 head, and prices are steady to 10c. lower, with a spark of activity at the close indicating possible improvement later this week. Supply figures at leading markets since the first of the year are conclusive that beef scarcity exists, and in spite of recent setbacks to the market, there is an undercurrent of strength that frequently appears above the surface. Sentiment is current that the market will advance, but a good many feeders are getting tired waiting, hence there are occasional days when supplies are sufficient to enable buyers to stave off the expected rise. Native steers range from \$7.25@9 this week, with the greatest number at \$7.90@8.40, bulk of the native cows \$6.25@7.25, heifers \$7.30@8.50, bulls largely \$6.40@7.25.

Hogs sold 5@10c. higher today, following a similar advance yesterday, top \$8.72½, bulk \$8.50@8.70; receipts, \$14,000. Receipts at nine Western markets in January show a decrease of 132,000 hogs from same month last year, or 7 per cent., which explains the difficulty buyers have experienced in controlling the market since the first of the year. But the situation has apparently gotten away from them in the last week, and \$9 hogs are freely predicted for the near future. Average weight last week, 195 lbs.; same week last year, 214 lbs.

Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, the market is slowly recovering from recent declines. That there is no sudden recovery is due to the knowledge that plenty of stuff is bearing on the market, coupled with lack of urgent consumptive demand. Nothing choice is here today, but lambs sold at \$7.45, yearlings \$6.60, wethers \$5.75, ewes \$5.20; receipts, 8,000 head.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 7, 1914:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	22,654
Kansas City	13,742
Omaha	7,090
St. Joseph	5,294
Cudahy	550
Sioux City	3,312
South St. Paul	3,295
New York and Jersey City	9,793
Fort Worth	9,280
Philadelphia	2,575
Pittsburgh	711
Denver	1,280
Oklahoma City	4,512

### HOGS.

Chicago	112,918
Kansas City	35,702
Omaha	47,898
St. Joseph	33,478
Cudahy	10,400
Sioux City	17,248
Ottumwa	8,400
Cedar Rapids	20,732
South St. Paul	21,819
New York and Jersey City	31,369
Fort Worth	12,566
Philadelphia	5,539
Pittsburgh	9,001
Denver	6,635
Oklahoma City	9,741
Cincinnati	11,644

### SHEEP.

Chicago	65,555
Kansas City	27,098
Omaha	28,787
St. Joseph	9,302
Cudahy	486
Sioux City	5,897
South St. Paul	3,097
New York and Jersey City	31,697
Fort Worth	3,417
Philadelphia	8,291
Pittsburgh	4,172
Denver	3,270
Oklahoma City	16

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, February 13.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$11.10; Middle West, \$10.75 @10.85; city steam, 10% @10%<sup>c</sup>; refined Continent, \$11.40; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 8% @8%<sup>c</sup>.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 13.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 102½ fr.; edible, 124 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 75½ fr.; edible, 94 fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 13.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 122s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 56s. 6d.; New York, 55s. 6d.; picnic, 51s. 6d.; hams, long, 65s.; American cut, 66s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 67s.; short backs, 65s.; bellies, clear, 67s. Lard, spot, prime, 55s. American refined in pails, 55s.; 28-lb. blocks, 53s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 54¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 36s. Turpentine, 32s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 67s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s. 9d. @ 35s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Trade was dull with the market showing a slightly easier tone on quiet demand for hogs.

### Stearine.

The market was again quiet, with prices steady at unchanged quotations.

### Tallow.

The market was again quiet but steady. Demand is moderate, with city quoted 6%<sup>c</sup> and specials 7%<sup>c</sup>.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was moderately active and a little firmer. Buying appeared to be by refiners, and there was evidently some covering of speculative shorts.

Market closed steady, 1 point advance to 1 decline. Sales, 10,400 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.10 @7.17. Crude, Southeast, \$6. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7.06@7.15; March, \$7.16@7.18; April, \$7.23@7.25; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.41@7.42; July, \$7.51@7.52; August, \$7.62@7.64; September, \$7.69@7.70; good off oil, \$6.80@7.12; off oil, \$6.80@6.95; red off oil, \$6.30@6.75; winter oil, \$7.20 @8; summer white, \$7.20@8.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 13.—Hog markets 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$8.50@8.55; light, \$8.35@8.60; mixed, \$8.35@8.60; heavy, \$8.25 @8.60; rough heavy, \$8.25@8.35; Yorkers, \$8.50@8.55; pigs, \$7.50@8.40; cattle steady; heaves, \$7@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.60@8.50; Texas steers, \$6.80@8; stockers, and feeders, \$5.50@8; Western, \$6@7.85. Sheep market slow and steady; native, \$4.75@5.90; Western, \$4.75@5.95; yearlings, \$5.75@7; lambs, \$6.80@7.85; Western, \$6.80@7.95.

Sioux City, February 13.—Hogs lower, at \$8.15@8.40.

St. Louis, February 13.—Hogs lower, at \$8.40@8.70.

Buffalo, February 13.—Hogs lower; 5,600 on sale, at \$9@9.20.

Kansas City, February 13.—Hogs slow, at \$7.95@8.55.

South Omaha, February 13.—Hogs lower, at \$8@8.40.

St. Joseph, February 13.—Hogs low, at \$8.10@8.60.

Louisville, February 13.—Hogs lower, at \$8.65@8.85.

Indianapolis, February 13.—Hogs lower, at \$8.70@8.75.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 7, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
S. & S. Co.	2,818	10,000	4,525
Armour & Co.	2,596	24,500	11,347
Swift & Co.	2,400	15,700	12,167
Morris & Co.	1,900	8,400	4,099
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,026	6,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	256	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,800 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 6,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800 hogs; others, 12,600 hogs.

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	998	7,825	3,064
Swift & Co.	1,453	11,771	4,352
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,448	14,143	7,319
Armour & Co.	1,192	13,657	7,957
Swartz & Co.	...	761	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,420	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 84 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 10 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 50 cattle; J. C. Corey, 70 hogs.

St. Joseph.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,000	17,952	5,784
Morris & Co.	1,500	8,315	1,988
Hammond Packing Co.	1,000	8,049	1,686

St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 37 cattle.

Sioux City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,500	8,913	3,979
Armour & Co.	1,361	9,110	1,918
Swift & Co.	...	2,169	...
Des Moines Packing Co.	28	103	...

R. Hurd Packing Co., 266 cattle; Statter & Co., 66 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 66 cattle; Brennan & Co., 21 cattle; others, 5,847 cattle.

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,345	8,735	4,168
Fowler & Co.	...	1,300	...
S. & S. Co.	2,569	7,538	4,377
Swift & Co.	2,529	7,565	9,085
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,996	5,843	4,342
Morris & Co.	2,345	5,471	3,714
Butchers	260	550	22

Blount, 43 cattle and 2,842 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 201 cattle; I. Meyers, 144 cattle; John Morrell, 34 cattle; M. Rice, 13 cattle and 2,206 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,106 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 103 cattle.

St. Louis.*	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,528	6,047	2,147
Swift & Co.	1,265	6,045	2,476
Armour & Co.	1,065	6,628	1,698
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	258	401	...
Independent Packing Co.	626	1,624	180
East Side Packing Co.	171	1,733	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	7	420	61
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	85	...
Belz Packing Co.	...	1,076	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	528	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	625	...

\*Incomplete.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake	12c.	15c.	@14c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@29c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@29c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@29c.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	19,000	1,000
Kansas City	300	500	...
Omaha	25	3,000	...
St. Louis	250	8,000	200
St. Joseph	100	4,500	...
Sioux City	300	2,000	...
St. Paul	200	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	100	800	...
Fort Worth	900	1,200	...
Milwaukee	...	2,089	...
Denver	200	...	...
Toledo	...	1,000	...
Louisville	275	1,061	25
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Cudahy	150	4,000	...
Indianapolis	...	1,500	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	2,088	76
Cincinnati	199	3,200	1,000
Buffalo	125	40	...
Cleveland	40	1,000	...
New York	511	894	4,145

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1914.

Chicago	20,000	51,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,300	6,000	5,500
Omaha	2,600	8,000	12,600
St. Louis	4,500	19,000	3,000
St. Joseph	900	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	1,200
St. Paul	2,200	6,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	400	700	...
Fort Worth	4,100	1,400	2,500
Milwaukee	...	3,250	...
Denver	900	1,100	3,700
Louisville	...	6,133	...
Wichita	...	417	...
Indianapolis	800	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,800	7,500	4,500
Cincinnati	...	6,228	...
Buffalo	3,000	13,000	17,000
Cleveland	3,500	4,000	3,500
New York	2,907	13,462	10,120

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914.

Chicago	4,000	24,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	5,000	16,000	11,000
St. Louis	4,000	10,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,200	10,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,600	5,000	300
St. Paul	1,800	5,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,900	1,700	...
Fort Worth	5,000	1,800	2,200
Milwaukee	...	2,290	...
Denver	600	1,700	400
Louisville	...	570	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	5,000	...
Wichita	...	2,952	...
Indianapolis	1,600	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	185	1,310	252
Buffalo	500	4,800	2,400
Roston	2,318	19,803	5,848
Cleveland	60	2,000	...
New York	640	4,986	1,523

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914.

Chicago	32,000	...	...
Kansas City	9,000	...	...
Omaha	12,000	...	...
St. Louis	11,000	...	...
St. Joseph	7,000	...	...
Sioux City	6,000	...	...
St. Paul	4,000	...	...
Milwaukee	10,384	...	...
Louisville	408	...	...
Detroit	500	...	...
Indianapolis	5,000	...	...
Cincinnati	1,948	...	...
Cleveland	1,000	...	...

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914.

Chicago	6,000	31,000	25,000
Kansas City	1,900	7,400	3,700
St. Louis	2,000	12,000	2,300
Cincinnati	628	3,160	20
Buffalo	100	1,600	5,000
New York	874	1,085	4,955

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1914.

Chicago	2,500	26,000	14,000
Kansas City	900	3,000	2,000
Omaha	500	9,500	7,000
St. Louis	700	12,000	150
St. Joseph	100	3,700	...
Sioux City	500	3,200	600
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	500
St. Paul	1,500	6,000	1,500
Oklahoma	500	1,100	...

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 9, 1914.

	Bees.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	1,630	1,772	4,088	3,598
Jersey City	3,619	1,015	11,913	22,840
Central Union	2,369	583	11,818	146
Lehigh Valley	2,175	312	3,278	...
Scattering	...	122	...	4,785
Totals	9,793	4,404	31,697	31,369
Totals last week	10,570	4,724	32,000	38,138

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Advice to Journeymen About Starting in Business

By a Veteran Retailer.

This question was recently asked, "Is it wise, under existing conditions, for the journeyman butcher who has been working steadily for several years, living economically, and saving the best part of his salary, to open a shop of his own?"

The answer is most emphatically "No!" And for good and sufficient reasons.

The price of labor and material has so greatly increased of late years that to open a fairly well fitted up shop would take most of the young man's hard-earned capital, dollars that were saved by the most rigid economy and many sacrifices. And the days have gone by for the old-fashioned, scantily-fitted-up shop, where one wooden bench, a plain ice house, a few tools, a couple of \$5 scales, a few rails and two or three blocks were all that was necessary. Besides, in the old days almost any one could get a week's credit from the branch houses, slaughter-houses, poultry and fish dealers, not to speak of the three and four months' credit extended by the fixture man.

Today all that is changed. To be successful, a first-class up-to-date shop must be opened—not necessarily large, but first-class, up to date and sanitary. And as wooden back counters, benches, corned beef trays and fish stands are not sanitary, this equipment now must be of marble; marble is expensive, and it must be used in the poorer as well as in the better class neighborhoods.

Then there are the computing scales, meat choppers, slicing machines, glass show cases, both for benches and windows, and a horse and wagon or motor wagon, expensive but absolute necessities for the proper conducting of business.

Then comes the high price of every kind of fresh meats and provisions—fresh, corned and smoked—poultry and fish. Everything, without one single exception, is from four to eight dollars a hundredweight higher than it was several years ago.

And if that is not enough, no beginner can get a week's credit without the very best of credentials, or having a well-known or well-established business man go on his bond up to a certain amount of goods each week, which limit must not be overstepped. And how few journeymen butchers, with the few hundred dollars they have saved, and the few dollars they can borrow from their fat man, or otherwise, can obtain such credentials?

After they have paid for the fitting up of the shop and their first week's goods, printing, rent, sundries which are too numerous to mention, etc., they must then extend credit themselves, and at the end of the first few weeks they have barely a dollar left. And if business is poor, their new customers do not pay up promptly, or any other unforeseen matter should arise, they are almost flat "busted," because it will take every

penny of their daily receipts to pay their meat bills, which will be mostly C. O. D., their daily necessary running expenses and salaries, without mentioning their own living expense. And if there is a family to provide for—oh, well, we all know what that means!

When all these truths are given the serious thought they deserve, the average journeyman will be well content to leave his savings intact, drawing 3½ or 4 per cent. in the bank, and continue happily to draw his little old \$18 or \$22 wages each Saturday night and let the boss do the worrying when the landlord's birthday comes around so regularly, twelve times a year.

If, on the other hand, the beginner's ideas are to fit up a cheap shop and gradually improve his equipment as he makes money, he is far better off not to commence at all, because on the way a shop is opened nowadays depends its future prosperity. There is no such thing as opening cheap and small, and gradually growing larger. It's a case of opening properly, and making the proper impression immediately. That makes for the success or failure of a new butcher shop.

These truths will be acknowledged by any butcher, even with but one year's experience. The business today is conducted on far different lines and principles than in former years. There must be system, experience, brains, ability, good judgment, a determination to do a cash business, a willingness for hard work and long hours, and a thorough knowledge of the business in every branch and petty detail. All this and more is just as essential as sufficient capital to swing the business.

There is probably no business in the world that has had so many changes take place, that has had so many difficulties to overcome, and so much hard work, with less margin of profit, as that of the retail butcher.

L. A.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. E. Cronick, provision dealer at Holyoke, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$4,311 and assets \$720.

W. J. Wood has opened a meat market at Middlebury, Vt.

Fred Berry will open a meat market at Ilion, N. Y.

R. Dennett has sold his meat market at Crown Hill, Me.

H. Rupf has retired from the meat business at Newton, Conn.

Judevine & Shaw have engaged in the meat business at Lanesboro, Mass.

M. Lund has opened another meat market at Roland, Ia.

G. A. Brewster has sold his meat market at Waldo, Ark., to Raysdale & Rogers.

Wm. Griffins has purchased the butcher shop of J. G. Soden, at Sprague, Wash.

P. C. Sorenson has been succeeded in the meat business at Blair, Neb., by George Antill.

The Central Meat Market at Osceola, Neb., has been opened for business.

J. W. Young has sold out his butcher shop at Brock, Neb.

Carl Leiffelbein has engaged in the meat business at Palmer, Neb.

H. R. Kitheart has purchased the City Market, formerly owned by Roy Montgomery, at Gillette, Neb.

John Mathis has been succeeded in the meat business at Fairbury, Neb., by G. W. English & Company.

Tanksley & Bratcher have engaged in the meat business in the Hullet Building, at Protection, Kan.

Ruble & Heady have purchased the meat business of J. E. Lowe, at 210 Broadway, Pittsburg, Kan.

Colgan & Langdon have opened a meat market at Eldorado, Kan.

Alva Moore has purchased the Buckeye Meat Market at Abilene, Kan., from E. B. Lewis.

S. S. Like & Company have opened a meat market in the Roland Building, Okemah, Okla.

Ed. Gilcrease has moved his Palace Meat Market to a new location at Bixby, Okla.

J. W. Laney has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Pittsburg, Kan., by Chris. R. Roesener.

Bert Allen is about to open a meat market in the Garrison Building, at Liberal, Kan.

The Pearson Produce Company has moved its meat market to Commercial street, at Oswego, Kan.

John Scott is moving his meat market to a new location at Ford, Kan.

Jacob Haist has purchased the meat business of Charles Anderson, at Hersey, Mich.

The Reynolds Grocery Company, of 5006 York boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal., is adding a meat department.

Grigwar & Carlson are opening on the corner of Riverside and Brown streets, Spokane, Wash., as the Riverside Market.

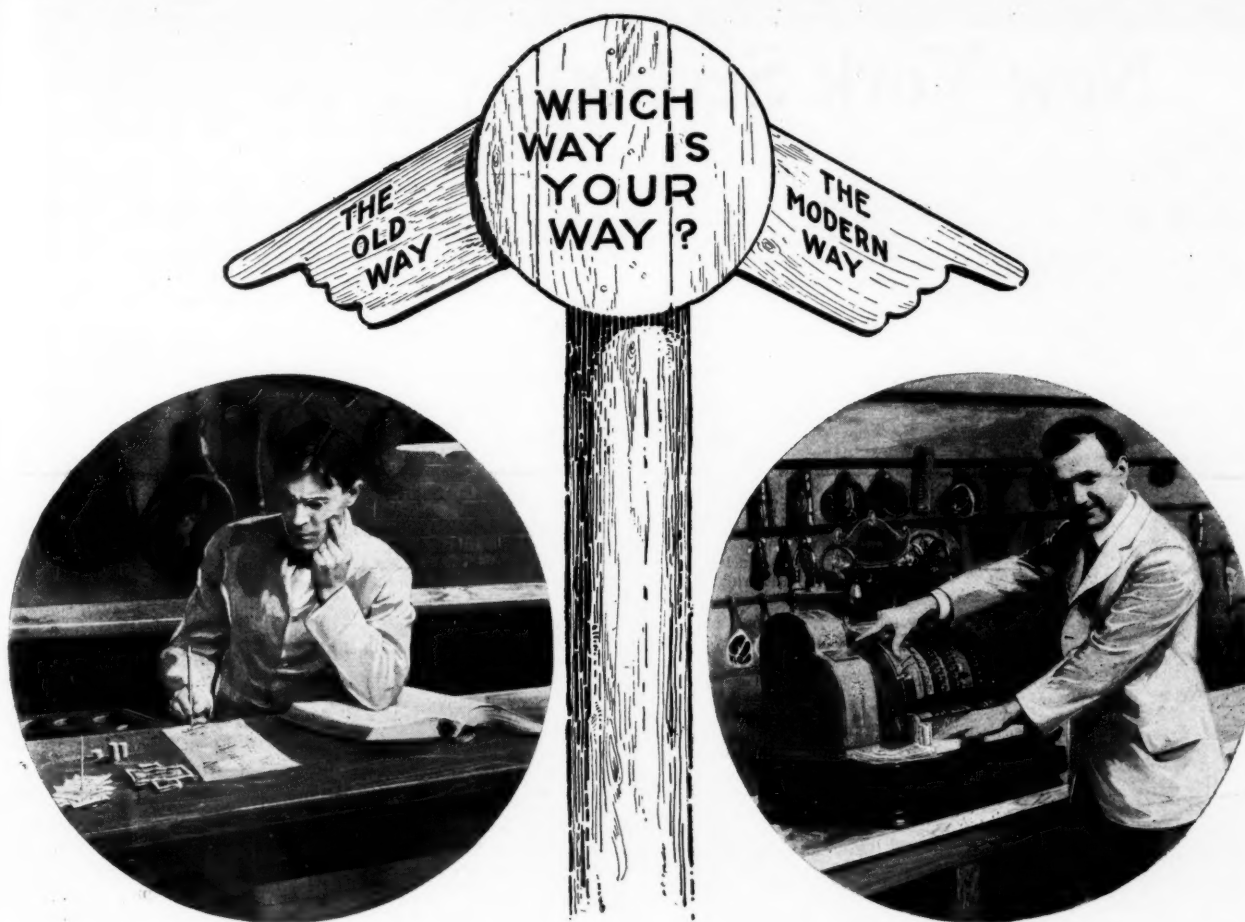
Scheidman Brothers have sold their meat market at La Crosse, Wis., to J. Rankin.

Peter Mitchell is erecting a new meat market at Clinton, Mass.

#### WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.



**This butcher is using an old-fashioned cash drawer.**

As a result, he does not know how much money he should have at the end of the day's business; how many items his clerks forgot to charge; whether money is missing because of carelessness or temptation of employees.

He runs his store by guesswork, depending on memory for a record of his business. Each day he does unnecessary work, and worries about his business after working hours, which injures his health and unfits him for the next day's business.

**This butcher is using a National Cash Register.**

He knows that all money received during the day is in the drawer at night, and that he has a printed record of each transaction. He knows that nothing has been lost through temptation or carelessness. He can tell which clerks sell the most goods.

When he locks his store at night, he leaves all business cares behind. Forgotten charges, disputes with customers and loss of trade don't worry him. His mind is free to think about how to get more business.

Call at our nearest salesroom or write for more information

**The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio**

## New York Section

Harold H. Swift, youngest of the Swift family and one of the brightest of the lot, sailed from New York this week for a trip abroad.

The second annual banquet of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association occurs at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, February 17.

J. L. Van Neste, well known in the local poultry trade, has gone to Chicago to establish an office there for his firm, the H. T. Pond Company.

The employees of the United Dressed Beef Company will hold their annual beefsteak supper at Terrace Garden on the evening of Thursday, February 19.

W. J. Russell, Jr., of the Swift beef department at Chicago, who no longer needs introduction as the son of the only "Uncle Billy" Russell, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 7, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.69 cents; imported beef, 9.48 cents per pound.

The Yonkers Master Butchers' Association has protested to its member of assembly at Albany against any amendment to the law which will permit the Sunday opening of shops.

Swift employees in the New York district will have their annual banquet at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Thursday, February 26. T. C. Sullivan, George H. Neff and Frank Morris are the committee in charge.

Leopold Roth, a Washington Heights butcher, was held up by gunmen in his shop late Saturday night and robbed of all the money in his cash register. The robbers disappeared in an automobile. The police haven't caught anybody yet.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending February 7, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,569 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,120 lbs.; the Bronx, 16 lbs.; Queens, 22 lbs.; total, 23,727 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,996 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,194 lbs.

The Brooklyn Master Butchers held their annual entertainment and ball at the Imperial, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening of this week. This organization during the past year consolidated the old Brooklyn branch and the Eastern District branch, and the combination makes one of the strongest bodies in the country. The ball was a big success and was very largely attended by representatives of the trade from all parts of the city outside of Brooklyn.

A. L. Barnett, managing director of the Sansinena Company of Argentina, one of the large packing concerns of that country, was

in New York this week on his way back to London, where he makes his headquarters. Mr. Barnett has been making a thorough inspection of the meat packing industry and the markets of the United States, and returns much impressed with what he saw. His company has already put considerable beef on this market, and will continue to do so.

The thirteen receivers and dealers of live poultry in New York City who were convicted two years ago last summer of illegal combination and sentenced to a fine of \$500 each and to serve three months in the penitentiary, and who have since been under bail pending appeal, have lost their case before the appellate division by a unanimous decision of the court. The combination of receivers and dealers which led to the conviction was severely characterized by Justice McLaughlin, who wrote the opinion, as a monopoly through an organization "created for illegal purposes and maintained by criminal methods."

New York meat men are much concerned over the enforcement of the State net weight law. Under this law regulations have been promulgated requiring the marking of all wrapped meats with the gross and tare weights. Packers and wholesalers are required to mark both weights on all wrappings, and retailers must mark net weights when such wrapped packages are sold. Unwrapped or loose meats do not come under this rule. It is understood that the city authorities will enforce these regulations strictly, but not harshly. It is believed that when a piece of meat is weighed and wrapped in the presence of the customer the butcher will not be required to mark the wrapping. The rule applies more to whole hams, pieces of bacon, etc., which are encased in paper or canvas.

### STATE MEAT INSPECTION IS POOR.

The state inspection of the slaughtering of tubercular cattle, confiscated by the New York State government, is not done in a way to prevent the use of condemned meat, according to a statement made by Aaron Newhof, an Albany, N. Y., slaughterer. Mr. Newhof criticizes a published statement from Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin J. Huson favoring a state meat inspection law.

Mr. Newhof expressed the opinion that if Commissioner Huson wishes a stricter inspection of meat he should set an example to the cattle dealers and butchers of the state by having the cattle confiscated by the state killed in a government inspected house, under conditions which would preclude the possibility of the use of condemned meat, which, he says, now is not impossible.

Under the present system of slaughtering of confiscated cattle, Mr. Newhof said, the cattle which the state confiscates are slaughtered under the supervision of veterinarians of the state. The animals are carefully examined, Mr. Newhof said, and those found to be in an advanced state of tuberculosis are condemned and the slaughterhouse proprietor is told to make the meat unfit for human consumption. The method of making the condemned meat unfit for human consumption is to put it under fifty pounds steam pressure for five hours.

Under the present system, Mr. Newhof said, the confiscated meat is thrown aside, highly sprinkled with oil, and the slaughter-

house proprietor is simply told to render it unfit for consumption. There is no supervision to see that this is actually done, Mr. Newhof said, and it would not be a hard matter by any means, he declared, to take some of the meat, bone it and fix it up in such a way that no one could tell the difference between it and wholesome meat.

In the houses inspected by the Federal Government condemned meat is placed under a seal by the government inspector, and when it is placed in the rendering tank this also is sealed by the inspector with the government seal. It is rendered under the supervision of the inspector in this way and he is absolutely sure that every particle of condemned meat is rendered unfit for human consumption. The only meat which can be sent out of a house inspected by the Federal Government is that which bears the "inspected and passed" stamp of the trained government inspector.

There is no compulsory inspection of slaughterhouses in the state now, Mr. Newhof declared. Any slaughterhouses which deal in meat entering into interstate commerce must have United States inspection, he said, but otherwise the houses are free from inspection. The only places in New York State with federal inspection of slaughterhouses, Mr. Newhof said, are in New York City, Newhof's, in Albany, Buffalo and Cortland. There are many houses where the meat has federal inspection, such as Swift's, in Albany, and the Beechnut Company, at Canajoharie, but there are no slaughterhouses with federal inspection except in the four cities named, he declares.

Federal inspection for all slaughterhouses would be a splendid thing for New York State, Mr. Newhof declared, or a similar strict state inspection law. "But if the state department of agriculture does not handle its own cattle in a sanitary way," Mr. Newhof said, "how can they expect the butchers to do so? It seems as if Commissioner Huson himself should set the example."

### AMEND N. Y. COLD STORAGE LAW.

A bill has been introduced in the New York State Senate to amend the law in relation to cold storage. Section 336 of the law is amended so as to prohibit the possession as well as the receipt by cold storage warehousemen, of any food not in apparently pure and wholesome condition. It is also proposed to make it unlawful for any person to offer for storage in a cold storage warehouse, or to place in such storage any food not in apparently pure and wholesome condition.

In Section 337, relating to the limitation of the perishable cold storage period, the prohibition is extended to the person placing food in a cold storage warehouse as well as to the persons engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen.

The bill proposes to amend Section 338 so

### J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated  
J-M Impregnated Cork Cork  
Boards J-M Hair Felt  
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper  
Write us as to your requirements.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**  
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY



# The Standard Box for Packers



WHY? Because—

Can be Nailed at Less Cost with Less Nails—

It weighs 30% to 50% less than the Nailed Box—

Makes Concealed Losses through Pilfering Impossible—

Is the **Strongest Box**—by Government Test—



Write us for prices.

**Chicago Mill and Lumber Co.**

Wire-Bound Dept.

CHICAGO

as to give the commissioner of health power by subpoena to require the attendance and testimony before him or a deputy, or other employee of the state health department, of any person over twenty-one years old whom he may have reason to believe has knowledge of any alleged violation, and the production before him or them of any record books, papers and documents. No person shall be excused from such attendance, or production of books, etc., for the reason that the testimony may tend to convict him of a crime, but no person shall be prosecuted for any transaction as to which he may so testify and no testimony so given shall be received against him upon any criminal action.

Refusal to attend, testify or produce books under subpoena is made a misdemeanor. Court powers to administer oaths, taking affidavits, etc., are given to the commissioner or his authorized employees, in all matters pertaining to such investigations.

## MEAT SUPPLIES IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 17.)

This will have a still further serious effect on the export trade of the Dominion. It is also complained by the trade in London that New Zealand sends her heaviest shipments in the middle of summer, when stocks are hardest to dispose of.

Recently a trade writer in New Zealand wrote of the American markets:

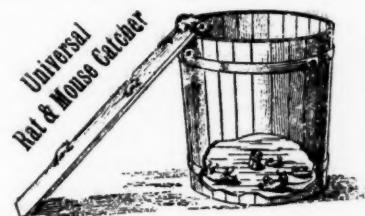
"It is not likely that New Zealand will do much this season in taking advantage of the market on the Pacific coast for meat. Although the Dominion has the advantage in the shipping arrangements, the main efforts at present are in the direction of establishing a butter, rather than a meat, trade. There are hopes, however, that some business may be done with New York and London in frozen lamb. Whether more can be done in this direction when the Panama Canal is opened remains to be seen."

It is thought in New Zealand that the diversion of Australian and Argentine meat from the London market to the continent and America will improve the opening for New Zealand products in London.

The Longburn freezing works, near Palmerston, North New Zealand, are being doubled, and will soon be able to treat 2,500 to 3,000 sheep and lambs per day. Proposals have also been made to start new works in the North Island, to serve the country in the interior near the main railway line.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth in a series of letters from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted. His first letters have dealt with the livestock situation and possibilities of that Commonwealth. He now takes up the meat situation more intimately.]

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece of cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.

H. D. SWARTS,

Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

**DAVID MAYER,**

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN

ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Poultry and Game,

529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 997-998 CHELSEA.

Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 152 and 154 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@9.25
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@7.90
Oxen and stags.....	5.00@7.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.75@7.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	7.40@8.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs....	9.00@13.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, fed.....	@ 8.50
Live veal calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs...	@ 7.50
Live veal calves, culls.....	@ 7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to good.....	8.00@ 8.75
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 5.50
Live sheep, choice.....	4.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9.60
Hogs, medium.....	@ 9.60
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9.70
Pigs.....	@ 9.70
Rough.....	8.60@ 8.70

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Choice, native light.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	12 1/2 @ 13

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Choice native light.....	@ 13 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 13
Choice Western, light.....	@ 12 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 12
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 12
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 12 1/2
Choice cows.....	@ 11 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11 @ 11 1/2

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15 @ 16	16 1/2 @ 17
No. 2 ribs.....	13 @ 14	@ 16
No. 3 ribs.....	11 @ 11 1/2	@ 15
No. 1 loins.....	15 @ 16	18 @ 18 1/2
No. 2 loins.....	13 @ 14	17 @ 17 1/2
No. 3 loins.....	11 @ 11 1/2	16 @ 16 1/2
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	14 @ 15	15 @ 15 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	14 1/2 @ 15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 13 1/2	14 @ 14 1/2
No. 1 rounds.....	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 11 1/2	@ 12
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 11 1/2	@ 13
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 10 1/2	@ 12
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@ 11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@ 19
Veals, county dressed, per lb.....	@ 17
Western calves, choice.....	@ 16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 15
Western calves, common.....	@ 13
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@ 13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 11 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 12
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 12 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 12 1/2
Pigs.....	@ 12 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 15 1/2
Lambs, good.....	@ 14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@ 13
Sheep, choice.....	@ 12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 11
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 16 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 16
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 13
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 12 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 12 1/2

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 16 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	@ 28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 15

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	15 @ 18
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 31
Shoulders, city.....	@ 14
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 13
Butts, regular.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Butts, boneless.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Fresh hams, city.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Fresh hams, Western.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 13

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$25.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00 @ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00 @ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00 @ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 14 1/2 c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12 1/2 @ 13 c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @ 50 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @ 90 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @ 30 c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	15 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	2 c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 11 c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 9 c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6 c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 27 c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	20 @ 35 c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 8 1/2 c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15 1/2 @ 16 c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 12 1/2 c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @ 35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@ 35
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls. per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, middles.....	@ 11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18 1/2
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 27
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 75
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17 1/2	19 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	15
Allspice.....	5 1/2	7 1/2
Cinnamon.....	18	30
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	16	19
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	65	70

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Powdered.....	@ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .26
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .18
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .22
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.80
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.53
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.45
Branded kips.....	@ 1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.25
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Dry-picked—	
Western, small boxes, dry-pick., selected young hens.....	@ 25
Western, bbls., dry-pick., selected young toms.....	@ 25
Western, bbls., dry-pick., avg. best.....	@ 24
Western, bbls., scalded, selected, fancy..	@ 25
Ohio and Michigan, bbls., scalded, selected fancy.....	@ 25
Turkeys, poor.....	@ 20
Chickens—	
Dry packed, 12 to box.....	@ 18
Broilers, in bbls., fancy.....	@ 40
Roasting.....	@ 25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 45 to 55 lbs. to box, dry-picked.....	@ 18
Western boxes, 35 to 45 lbs. to box, dry-picked.....	@ 16 1/2
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. each.....	@ 17 1/2
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg.....	@ 7
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to box, per doz.....	@ 5.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 16
Chickens, Western, per lb.....	@ 16
Chickens, per lb., Southern.....	@ 16
Fowls, via freight, average, choice.....	@ 18
Fowls, via express.....	@ 18
Young Roosters, stags.....	@ 12 1/2
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@ 20
Ducks, other nearby, spring, per lb.....	@ 18
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	@ 17
Geese, per lb.....	@ 14
Guineas, per pair.....	@ 65

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	@ 28 1/2
Creamery, Firsts.....	@ 26 1/2
Process, Extras.....	@ 23
Process, Firsts.....	@ 21 1/2

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@ 30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@ 28
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@ 27 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@ 25 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	@ 24
Fresh gathered, checks.....	@ 22
Refrigerator, best.....	@ 25
Refrigerator, fair to good.....	@ 22
Refrigerator, lower grades.....	@ 21

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$21.50	@ 22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@ 23.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....		@ 3.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....		@ 3.35
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....		@ 3.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....		@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	25.00	@ 26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.35	@ 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	3.25	@ 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	8.55	@ 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 18 1/2% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and Newport News.....	8.00	@ 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....		nominal
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.95	@ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	2.95	@ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50	@ 8.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

